The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

The Senate Ready to Proceed to Business.

IT RETURNS TO THE SLAVERY DISCUSSION.

Great Anti-Administration Speech of Mr. Haskin in the House.

PROSPECTS OF ORGANIZATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

We are still without the slighest prospect of an organization. All parties now admit that Mr. SHERMAN will be elected if any organization is effected.

Mr. HICKMAN'S speech, to-day, was more offensive to Southern members than any yet delivered. They now speak louder of the dissolution of the Union than ever before.

Mr. SICKLES has the floor for to-morrow, and will reply to HICKMAN, HASKIN and CLARK, denying that public sentiment at the North is such as they have represented it.

The sparring between Messrs. IVERSON and BIGLER was the leading trait in the Senate's proceedings. Senator TRUMBULL surprised many of his Republican friends by declaring that the Creator had stamped an indelible difference upon the white and black races, and that he would never admit the latter to equal political rights, or admit as a State of this Union a community of negroes. He did not believe the two races could live together on terms of equality. Senator TRUMBULL'S frankness in answering all the questions propounded to him elicited the admiration of the Senate.

The galleries continue crowded. Much dissatisfaction, it is said, exists among a portion of the Democratic Senators at the arrangements of the committees of that body. Several claimed that DOUGLAS should be restored to the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee—a boon which was refused.

The Southern Democrats are beginning to discuss the claims of candidates for the Charleston nomination, and I find that Gen. JOS. LANE is a great favorite with many.

Government has failed to receive, to-day, telegraphic information from New Orleans, as was anticipated, announcing the success of Mr. MCLANE. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

With the view of uniting the Democrats, Southern, Oppositionists and anti-Lecomptonites, on a candidate acceptable to them all, the name of Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, has to-day been proposed by some of the members in connection with the speakership. Nobody, however, seems to anticipate an election during the present week.

The man supposed to be REALFE, BROWN'S Secretary of State under the Provisional Government, has been discharged from custody for want of evidence on which to found a charge against him.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate were ready to receive communications, in order that he may have opportunity to send nominations and Executive business previous to the organization of the House.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) it was resolved to proceed with the election of Chaplain on Thursday next.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said that he had been misunderstood by the *Constitution* newspaper, in a remark made the other day about the Democratic party, when he said he believed the Democratic party, if not corrupt, were at least corruptible. He did not accuse them of complicity or sympathy with JOHN BROWN, but simply wished to say that on the question of territorial rights of the Southern people a great portion of the Northern Democracy are heterodox. This was a vital question to the rights and interests of the South, and on this question he believed that a large porsion, if not the whole of the Northern Democracy, are unsound. He believed, and the Southern people believed, that under the Constitution they had a right to emigrate to any Territories with their slave property, and when there they have a right to the protection of the law in the enjoyment of their property, and Congress has the power to give that protection, and it is its duty to do it. It cannot be disputed that this is not the position of the Northern Democracy, at least of that portion who follow DOUGLAS. They deny the power of Congress over the subject. They deny that Congress can exercise jurisdiction so as to give that protection. They say that the power belongs to the people of the territories themselves, in their territorial form, and that when a sufficient number of people go into a territory to form a political community, they have complete power to regulate the subject of Slavery as they please, and that neither Congress nor any other human tribunal has power to interfere. Now, he contended that that position was as unsound as the Wilmot Proviso. When he said that the Democratic Party were at least corruptible, he did not allude to them in a moral sense, but spoke in a political sense, thinking the time fast coming when they would be so under the pressure of a strong and overwhelming sentiment at the North, that if they had not already become abolitionized, they would become so.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) was surprised to hear the remarks of the Senator the other day. He thought he did the Democratic Party of the North great injustice, for he certainly used strong language, and went on at some length to say they were as rotten and corrupt on this subject as the Republican Party. Mr. BIGLER would tell him that such a declaration had no foundation in fact. Not only have no portion of the Democratic Party sympathized with BROWN, in his atrocious onslaught upon Virginia, but as little do they sympathize with Abolitionism. He was gratified with the Senator's disclaimer, as far as it went; but justice required him to declare that the Northern Democracy had labored day after day, in season and out of season, in defence of the rights of the South.

Mr. IVERSON—I said that very thing in my remarks, but in the other case I referred to that portion of the Democratic Party which, under the lead of Mr. DOUGLAS, has denied the rights of the Southern people.

Mr. BIGLER said the Senator from Georgia could hardly realize how the expression of the rottenness of the Democratic Party fell on his ears. At the North Democrats were called doughfaces because they stood up for the rights of the South. There were different opinions among Democrats with regard to the question of Territorial rights, and he would not say they would all agree with Mr. IVERSON; but they had no sympathy with the Abolition Party, and every Democratic paper in the country has denounced JOHN BROWN'S raid. His own opinion on this question was this: We don't claim that the Constitution establishes Slavery or prohibits it anywhere, but the Constitution expressly declares that the States are perfectly equal, and provides that new States shall come into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the old States. It is not denied that the territories are the property of the States in common, and Congress is simply their trustee. It is upon this principle of perfect equality, equity and justice, that these owners have an equal right to the occupancy and enjoyment of a Territory, so long as its territorial existence remains. He believed that the common law of this country, with the Fugitive Slave Law, would afford all the protection the owners of slaves would require in any Territory. Whenever it is alleged that the Territorial Legislature has transcended its legitimate authority to the detriment of private rights, that is a question for the Judiciary, and when the Judiciary give judgment in such a case, the whole power of the Federal Government must be employed to carry out the law thus defined. It is simply that broad doctrine of allowing the people of a Territory to exercise just that authority which they may exercise under the Constitution and law. When a dispute arises as to whether they transcend their authority, that is a question not for Congress, but for the Courts. Holding that opinion, I don't believe I am an Abolitionist, nor those I represent. I don't seek in any way to disturb the rights of my Southern brethren. From the hour when I first came into political life to the present day, I believe I have never gone through a political campaign where the rights of the South were not a leading issue. At the North we have been constantly assailed by opposition. They are assailing the Democratic Party every day, on the ground that we are subservient to the South, and that we are Pro-Slavery men. We say we simply seek to maintain the constitutional rights of the Southern States. Our object is to put down this spirit of crimination which must ultimately lead to the alienation and separation of a people who ought to be friends and brethren. Mr. BIGLER thought he had spent an hour in defence of the rights of the South where Mr. IVERSON had spent one minute, and he could not sit still under such imputations as the Senator had hurled on the Democratic Party without telling him that he had done injustice. The Northern Democracy has stood like a bulwark between the South and the Abolitionists. Break us down at your peril!

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was glad Mr. IVERSON had made this explanation. He would give notice that on some convenient occasion he should have something to say on the subject. We have just exactly enough of this to secure something more. If the Democracy of the Southern States hold the sentiments of Mr. IVERSON, we want to know it before the meeting of the Charleston Convention; and we intend to know, or at least I do, so far as the question and answer can bring it from the representatives of the Democratic party of the Northern States, whether they sympathize with such sentiments.

Mr. IVERSON—I am ready to answer at any time, and will do so to your heart's content.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) then proceeded to discuss Mr. MASON'S resolution, replying to Mr. TRUMBULL'S defence of the Republican platform. He denied that Congress possessed any sovereign power over the Territories. Its powers were merely those given by the States and Constitution. He asked Mr. TRUMBULL what he would do with the black population when it goes into the Territories. Would he let free colored people, who emigrate there, have an equal footing with the white population? Let us reduce this theory to practice, and see how it will operate. Will he, under the belief that all men are created equal, and that the power of the Federal Government is sovereign in the Territories, allow black people equal political rights with white people? The Senator from Illinois had spoken of the slaveholding aristocracy as only one out of sixty of the people of this country, but this was mere sophistry. He proceeded to show that the emancipation of the Southern slaves would, in fact, increase the political power of the South, for instead of three-fifths of the slaves being represented politically, all would be. Notwithstanding the declaration that all men were created equal, the Northern States were unwilling to allow the blacks to reside in them.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that in his opinion the term "all men are created equal," in the Declaration of Independence, did not mean that all persons were equal in an organized society. As an abstract principle, all men were created equal; but when we come to form Government and organize society, all persons were not given equal rights. If the Senator from Tennessee denied the abstract principle, he would ask him, in the absence of all Government and society who is superior, and how it was that a white man was superior to a black man, or a man to a woman. He took it that woman was created with the same natural rights as a man, but did not enjoy the same political rights in society. No Government was perfect. In Illinois a distinction was made between whites and blacks, and between men and women, but while doing that, they recognized God's great rule, "All men were created equal."

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) said that the gentleman admitted that the negro was created with the same rights as the white man in a natural state, and also held that the Federal Government possessed sovereign control over the Territories. Would he, therefore, under this sovereign power, in organizing the territorial government, make the negro equal to the white man?

Mr. TRUMBULL would be governed by the circumstances of the people. He would not give the negro population the same rights as the white population in every case; he did not know that he would in any. When we formed our political government, it was a matter of expediency as to how it should be formed in regard to particular rights of persons composing it. He was not prepared to say that he would give the same political rights either to females or to negroes as he would to white men. Under ordinary circumstances he would not be in favor of such a thing.

Mr. JOHNSON—If, for instance, the Territory of Arizona was colonized and filled up with a free colored population alone, would you be willing to admit it as a State, upon equal footing with other States in the Union?

Mr. TRUMBULL—My idea about the admission of new States is this: I would not admit any community applying to become a member of the Union, if such admission endangered the peace of the Union itself. In my judgment, the difference between the white and black races was made by Omnipotence itself. I do not believe the two races can live happily together, each enjoying equal political rights, without one domineering over the other; and therefore I advocate the policy of separating the races by adopting some system to rid the country of the black race as rapidly as it becomes free. I am not prepared, under the existing state of things, to admit as a sovereign State a community of negroes or Indians.

Mr. JOHNSON thanked him for that admission, and proceeded to show whence JOHN BROWN'S foray originated, and read extracts from JEFFERSON'S works and other documents, showing that both the elder ADAMS and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS contemplated the idea of dissolving the Union. JOHN ADAMS refused to contribute to an institution of learning in a Southern State, because when the Union would be dissolved it would not be in his section. Mr. JOHNSON also took up Mr. SEWARD'S Rochester speech, reading copious extracts, embracing the portion speaking of an "irrepressible conflict" between Slave labor and Free labor. He denied that there was such a conflict. The only conflict was between labor and capital, and there there was antagonism. He spoke eloquently in defence of the Union, and said he would rather see this country involved in hostilities with every country on the face of the earth than engaged in a civil or servile war. He then went on to denounce JOHN BROWN in strong terms as a horse-thief and murderer in Kansas, and he was surprised to hear Mr. DOOLITTLE apologize for him the other day.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he made no apology or justification of JOHN BROWN'S acts. The people of the North have no sympathy for his crime, but many have sympathy with the individual himself. He had stated some of the circumstances preceding this difficulty, endeavoring to point out the school in which BROWN was educated to take life upon the Slavery question. He now read some extracts from the *History of Kansas*, by Gov. GEARY'S Private Secretary, corroborating his previous statements, and declared that, bad and wicked as was this foray in Virginia, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the foray led into Kansas by DAVID R. ATCHISON. One was of BROWN and twenty-one men against a great State, but what is that when compared to the invasion of Kansas with almost five thousand men, when, at the time of the invasion, there were not three thousand voters in the whole Territory?

Mr. JOHNSON continued his remarks in denunciation of BROWN, and quoted the letter of Mrs. DOYLE to Gov. WISE. It seemed like a righteous retribution that BROWN and his two sons should lose their lives for the murder of DOYLE and his two sons in Kansas.

Mr. DAVIS reported that a Committee had waited on the President, who had informed them that he would send in an Executive communication to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that on consulting with his friends, he found that they were almost unanimous in a wish to proceed with the ballot, in order to bring about organization. The Administration was almost without money as well as without friends, and he wanted to provide for the former. He wished to tell the gentlemen on the other side that the Republicans will not shrink from the discussion at the proper time. They would debate the question which had been introduced until all parties were satisfied; and he would take the first opportunity to examine the condition of things at the North and South. They had been informed that there would be a dissolution of the copartnership. He wished to examine how the account stands and who has been doing wrong.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (American,) said they had been engaged a week, and taken only three votes for Speaker. Much of the time has been occupied as in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, discussing a question necessarily incident to the attempt to effect an organization. They had seen the bad consequences of the neglect of organization in the interruption and disturbance coming from the galleries, without a presiding officer to preserve order. Under these circumstances he offered a resolution that the oldest member of the House (by consecutive service therein) be appointed Chairman till the House elect a Speaker.

Mr. KILGORE objected, on the ground that the resolution was not in order.

Several other gentlemen also objected.

Mr. MAYNARD referred to precedents in support of his resolution, and showed that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was once appointed Chairman till a Speaker could be elected. His proposition was simply for the preservation of the order, dignity and self-respect of this body, while the eyes of a great nation and the world were on the Representatives of the people.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said it was necessary there should be a comparison of views, while at the same time the order and dignity of the House should be preserved. National men had voted for Mr. BOCOCK, while the candidate of the Republican Party was unsupported by one member from the Southern States. The latter were standing on a sectional platform, and how could it be expected that a Southerner would give those gentlemen their support? Mr. SHERMAN had signed a recommendation of HELPER'S book, which would stick to him like the shirt of Nessus. He never could consent to vote for the adoption of the plurality rule. The union-meetings at the North amount to nothing. They are a delusion, unless accompanied by corresponding healthful action. He believed that there was conservatism and intelligence enough in the North to rebuke such sentiments as those of the Indiana delegate.

Mr. KILLGORE asked him, whether he was not in favor of the majority ruling?

Mr. STEWART replied, he was, but under the limitation of the Constitution. He contended by the decision of the Supreme Court, that the people of the North and South have common rights in the territories beyond Congressional control.

Mr. KILGORE wished to know whether the question before the Court was not as to whether DRED SCOTT was a citizen of the United States?

Mr. STEWART thought the question came up as one affecting the power of the Government.

Mr. KILGORE inquired whether, if Mr. SEWARD should be elected, the candidate of the Democrats would consider that a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. STEWART replied, that whenever the Republican candidate would submit to be catechized, that question would be answered on the other side.

Mr. KILGORE said, he has answered.

Mr. STEWART remarked, he was not Mr. BOCOCK'S organ, and therefore could not say what he would do.

Mr. KILGORE said if Mr. BOCOCK answered the following questions to his satisfaction, he might vote for him, namely: Are you in favor of Congressional legislation protecting slave property in the Territories? Are you in favor of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, and its right to admit or exclude Slavery therefrom? Mr. KILLGORE was ready to answer these questions for his candidate.

Mr. STEWART replied, the Democrats were acting on broad national grounds.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompt. Dem.,) proceeded to pay his respects to the newspaper, (the *Constitution*, of this city,) which he said was the home organ of the President. A rumor, he said, assigned to the President and Attorney-General BLACK the writing of editorials for that paper. BROWNE, whose name appears as Editor, was not a relative of JOHN BROWN, who was a truthful and a brave man, but an imported Englishman, who for several years was a penny-a-liner of the *Journal of Commerce*, which was started by LEWIS TAPPAN and other original Abolitionists, the support of which the Administration purchased by its patronage, and which was also sustained by the patronage of merchants in the Southern trade. Mr. BROWNE in 1858 took the stump in opposition to his (HASKIN'S) reëlection, and made a speech in the town of Morrisania, and the effect of it in that largely Democratic town was a majority of 204 votes for him (HASKIN). While the *Constitution* is Mr. BUCHANAN'S home organ, the New-York *Herald* is his personal exponent. However much he (HASKIN) opposed the doctrines of the *Herald*, he gave it credit for a complete control over the Administration and the foreshadowing of the policy of the President and his Cabinet, notwithstanding it supported FREMONT in 1856, against Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. HASKIN sent up an article from a recent number of the *Constitution*, which was read, and in which he was spoken of as being in the Black Republican reserve, and as having entered into a combination for the election of Mr. FORNEY as Clerk and Mr. SHERMAN as Speaker. Mr. HASKIN, in reviewing the article, said its statements were evidently published by authority. As to being a mercenary, nobody knew better than Mr. BUCHANAN the utter falsity of the charge. The President himself had endeavored, by the bestowal of patronage, to turn true men away from the path of duty. He emphatically and indignantly denied that he had entered into such a combination as alleged, and vindicated himself from the charge that he had been false to his pledges. He stood by the doctrine of non-intervention, and for that reason objected to the resolution of Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, which reopened the Slavery agitation before the organization of the House, and excited the country throughout its length and breadth. He did all he could at the last Congress to prevent the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, which every man now concedes in no way reflected the will of the majority, but only of a small minority of the people of the Territory. Therefore he denied the charge that he had not lived up to his pledges. He was charged with being actuated by motives of revenge against the Administration, because, it was said, the President would not let him control certain Federal patronage. He would reply to the President himself, that he never asked him for the appointment of a single man to office, and only recommended those whom his colleagues had recommended, and he believed they were appointed. The charge was as malicious as it was infamous. Another charge was that his report on the purchase of Willett's Point was a failure. This he denied, and referred to the result of that investigation to the detriment of the Secretary of War. He pleaded guilty of being a Democrat in essence and substance, and not mere form. The Administration policy denied to the people the right to judge for themselves, and Mr. BUCHANAN endeavored to force Kansas into the Union with a constitution repugnant to them. In reply to Mr. SMITH of Virginia, (Dem.,) he said that with him (HASKIN) an organization under this Administration was an instrument of tyranny and proscription. He denied that any organization here was a test of his Democracy. He recognized the Cincinnati platform as affording a test of Democracy, but not a Congressional caucus, and what the President can make and unmake. As to the charge of having formed a combination with HORACE GREELEY to help his (HASKIN'S) election, he never had any such understanding with him. He was not, however, indifferent to see the able and patriotic support which the *Tribune* gave to him, and other Anti-Lecompton Democrats, in 1858. Although he differed from Mr. GREELEY in his principles, he would say that Mr. GREELEY was, undoubtedly, honest in his views, and where he was known no man questioned his honesty and veracity. The *Constitution* said he favored the election of FORNEY as Clerk. He admitted himself FORNEY'S friend. There could be no more effective rebuke of the Administration's extravagance, proscription and federalism than the election of FORNEY, who did more than any other man to give Pennsylvania to Mr. BUCHANAN, and who helped, in 1858, to place the seal of condemnation of that Commonwealth on its old favorite son by a majority of 70,000, as known in the election of Congressmen on this floor. He had heretofore charged on the administration extravagance and corruption. This the *Constitution* challenged him to prove. When the House organized, he trusted Committees would be appointed to make investigations. There were corruptions in the Fort Snelling and New-Bedford property cases, in the supplies for Utah and in the Paraguay expedition, by which last the Government spent millions and rendered us ridiculous forever. He referred in this connection to coal agencies and Post-office blanks. He had heard on this floor upward of a dozen Southern speeches, every one of which breathed disunion sentiments. These speeches were applauded in the galleries by men holding positions under the General Government. He had not heard any speech on the opposite side that did not breathe a spirit of devotion to the Constitution and for the protection of the South in all its Constitutional rights. As to old JOHN BROWN, there were not a thousand men in the Free States who justify his act of infamy. He had heard nobody object to hanging him. While at the South there was so much excitement, was it wonderful that there should be fanatics at the North. He was elected an independent man. He sympathized with Mr. DOUGLAS, and would not vote for an Administration candidate.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) in reply to a remark made by Mr. HASKIN, said that no fraud had been committed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and he could tell the gentleman that if the opportunity presented itself, the same number of men would be employed there as heretofore. He stood up for that class of men who need defenders.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that there were men who were resolved upon the final abolition of Slavery, and proceeded to discuss the relative powers of the General and State Governments. He remarked that if the sun of this American Union is to set forever, it must go down in a sea of revolutionary blood. He congratulated the Republicans on their acquisition of Anti-Lecompton support, but advised them not to trust their new allies, and not to put them on guard for a moment,—for if men betray a good cause for slight reasons, they would betray a bad cause for less. If the Democrats and Southern Opposition prove recreant in this trying hour, they would suffer the tinge of regret, and the execration of posterity would be heaped mountain high upon them.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) alluding to the charge in the *Constitution*, said if it was made by the President, the latter knew it to be false. If it was made by any other person, he did not know it to be true, for the reason that he (HICKMAN) occupied the position he did because he could not be purchased. This reading him out of the Democratic Party had been faithfully pursued in for the last four years by men abler and stronger than the gentleman of Missouri, and yet they had not got rid of him, and perhaps it would take four more years of persevering effort, if he chose to remain in their good company. He said that when, in this hall, he proposed to investigate the charge of fraud and violence in Kansas, he was charged with treason, not, however, because he had failed to be a Democrat. There was a persevering effort, both here and in the Senate, to stifle investigation and suppress knowledge of wrong. Yet, after the Committee had made their report, no man was known to be sufficiently reckless to deny the charge which had been preferred and which was completely proven. He never did say at any time that he would procure the election of Clerk of this House by entering into a covenant with any men on the Republican side of the House. He should refuse to do it. As Mr. BUCHANAN could not purchase him, others could not. He had been offered more than he was worth, [laughter,] and had refused to sell himself. [Applause.] He knew where the trouble is, and the country knew. He had been opposed to giving to Slavery an unlimited charter. He had learned that a man might support every measure of the Administration and yet fail to be a Democrat if he voted against a single measure in the interest of Slavery. By voting the other way he was sure to be a good Democrat. He expressed this as his solemn conviction. There was a contest between the North and the South, and the issue might as well be made now as at any future time. It has a foundation deep as the mountains, and pervades every section, as the atmosphere does. The North has become satisfied that there is but one thing which will satisfy their Southern brethren, and that is the right to carry Slavery everywhere,—to plant it everywhere against the united wishes of the North. Southern representatives are compelled to ask as much, but when Northern interests are adverse to theirs and lay in another direction, why should the North be denounced? The North has grave charges against the South. If these sentiments made him an Abolitionist, so be it! The North charged the South with the violation of all covenants, compacts and compromises, and it is well the South should know it. He was denounced as a renegade and traitor, and for what? What was the body of his offence? Because he chose to differ from the Democracy. He returned home with the brand of treason that these men had placed on his forehead, and Mr. BUCHANAN had indorsed his democracy in the face of this protest against him, and had insisted upon his nomination, as he (BUCHANAN) believed it would be valuable to his canvass. Mr. BUCHANAN did not denounce him when Pennsylvania was in peril and BUCHANAN'S success rested on the single point of safety on the question regarding the management of Kansas affairs. It could be proven by a thousand witnesses that during this summer the man who now fills the Executive chair pledged himself to men everywhere, that if successful in his election, he would see that Kansas should come in free, and not as a Slave State. The charge had been frequently made in Pennsylvania, but never was denied. As soon as the President reached Washington it was discovered that his mind had undergone a complete change, from fear that three or four Southern States would secede from the Union. He made it a pretext for urging upon Congress the adoption of a fraudulent Constitution, and when we (said Mr. HICKMAN) beg leave to differ from his policy, we are denounced as traitors, and the President's organ reads us out of the party. Everything the Executive patronage and power could do was done to destroy us. But we are back again to rebuke the treachery and unkindness of this reckless Administration. If this is treason, the other side can make the most of it. The charge of treason is not sufficiently powerful to humiliate and disgrace us, therefore we find the *Constitution* adding the charge of corruption. If any man knew of any conduct or agreement of his with any party or person let him proclaim it. He stood on the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and believed it sufficient for him. He would try it a little longer. The Democratic Party had been bankrupted by BUCHANAN, and in this connection he spoke about the people preventing a dissolution of the Union, which certain gentlemen threatened.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) wanted to know how it was to be prevented.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that eight millions of Freemen raised to industry and habits of the right kind will always be ready to cope with eight millions without auxiliaries. [Applause.]

A motion was here made to adjourn, but it was lost by 7 majority against it.

Loud calls were then made for a ballot.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he would not consent to another vote until the question was taken on his resolution. He wanted to hear the sentiments of gentlemen on it and to smoke them out.

Without further proceedings, the House then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

The deportment and mode of dress of Ex-Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, are eminently Southern, and so his diction. The word which sharp-tongued Yankees and Northern people generally pronounce "thare," and others of kindred sound, he pronounces "thahr," very broadly. He is apparently about sixty years of age, with a fresh countenance and piercing eyes. His head is as bald as Martin Van Buren's, with curtains of silver-gray hair on either side, and thin locks of "back hair," as the ladies say; and his face is "coralled," in Mexican phrase, with thick-set, nicely cultivated whiskers of patriarchal length, a few shades darker than the capillary proper. His manner of delivery is peculiar and somewhat entertaining, though indistinct. Generally he speaks very slowly, and with extreme gravity, but now and then bursts upon his audience vehemently, with forcible gesticulation, emphasising two syllables of a polysyllable in the highest key, and dropping off the penultimate into an almost inaudible whisper. To compare sound with feeling, it is like jumping up three steps and falling down on the other side—a sort of corduroy sound, which is sustained, up and down, until the excitement subsides. The lecturer's *penchant* for Latin quotations is irrepressible, and in very bad taste. It was said of him in Congress that he required four lexicons to make a speech.

Gov. Seward returned to Paris from Egypt on Nov. 15, and is staying at the little Hotel de Vaillemand, Rue Champs Elysées. He will sail in the *Arago*, from Havre, on the 13th inst., and with fair weather may be expected in New-York on Christmas day. He is in the enjoyment of as good health as his warmest admirers could desire.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FEDERAL TREASURY ESTIMATES.

Estimates of Expenditures for the Ensuing Fiscal Year—Official Statement of Secretary Cobb.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

The subjoined is the usual annual communication of the Treasury Department to the House of Representatives, setting forth the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 22, 1859.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of Jan. 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, as follows, viz.:

Civil lists, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands and expenses of Courts	$10,225,625 79
To supply deficiencies in the revenues of the General Post-office	5,988,424 04
Pensions	849,000 00
Indian Department	1,918,502 38
Army proper, &c., including miscellaneous objects	13,888,725 72
Military Academy	183,892 00
Fortifications, Ordnance, &c	1,979,878 00
Naval Establishment	11,244,845 63
Total	$46,278,893 56

To the estimates are added statements, showing: 1. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1861, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz.:

Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from Customs	$3,876,961 14
Compensation to the General Post-office for mail services	700,000 00
Arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00
Civilization of Indians	10,000 00
Interest on the Public Debt	3,386,621 34
Total	$8,173,582 48

2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1860, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1861, viz.:

Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, and Miscellaneous	$5,211,836 22
Interior Department, Pensions, and Indians	1,237,004 03
War Department	2,898,774 50
Navy Department	2,914,838 00
Total	$12,262,452 75
Grand total	$66,714,928 79

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, the sum of $1,207,278 45 may be carried to the surplus fund.

Accompanying the estimates, there are sundry papers furnished by the several Departments, containing explanations in regard to them. It appears from the above that the annual and permanent appropriations required for the service of the year ending June 30, 1861, exclusive of Public Debt, amount to $51,065,854 70.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, HOWELL COBB.

Telegraphic Communication with California.

IMPORTANT ADDITION TO THE LINE CROSSING MISSOURI.

MALLOY'S STATION, Mo., Monday, Dec. 12.

The telegraph line is nearly completed from Malloy's Station, on the Butterfield Overland California Mail route. This Station is on the Ozark Mountains, eighteen miles north of Springfield, Mo., and 280 miles from St. Louis. The operator here will receive dispatches up to the evening of the second day after the departure of the Overland Mail from St. Louis, and send them forward, either direct to parties in California, or to the eastern end of the telegraph line on the other side, which is now finished for 250 miles this way from San Francisco. The dispatches will be telegraphed from that point to their destination. The Overland Mail leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday morning. The tariff from St. Louis to Malloy's Station is $1 for ten words, and ten cents for each additional word.

Important from Arizona and Sonora.

CAPT. STONE ALLOWED TO PROCEED WITH HIS SURVEY—GOV. PESQUEIRA'S RESIGNATION—CELEBRATION ON BOARD THE ST. MARY'S.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 12.

The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican* says: "Advices from Sonora state that Capt. EWELL has met with complete success in his interview with Gov. PESQUEIRA—the latter agreeing to allow Capt STONE to continue his survey without interruption.' He also states that PESQUEIRA has resigned in favor of the Juarez Government, and refers the whole matter to the latter for confirmation. Capt. PORTER celebrated the event by a ball on board the *St. Mary's*, in the harbor of Guaymas, and there was a general rejoicing among the Americans at the result.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., was reëlected Mayor of Boston to-day by nearly 1,200 plurality. The opposing candidates were J. M. WIGHTMAN, Democrat, who had 4,816, and JULIUS PALMER, Temperance, 600. A majority of the City Council on the Lincoln ticket are also elected. The vote was considerably larger than at the State election. Mayor LINCOLN is an Old-Line Whig, and was one of the Vice-Presidents at the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall.

NEWBURYPORT, Monday, Dec. 12.

Mr. CURRIER, the Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor of Newburyport to-day, receiving 1,073 votes, against 696 cast for Mr. COFFIN, the Republican candidate.

LOWELL, Monday, Dec. 12.

B. C. SARGENT, Republican, was chosen Mayor to-day by 315 plurality.

WORCESTER, Monday, Dec. 12.

Our Municipal Election to-day resulted in the choice of Hon. W. W. RICE, Republican, for Mayor. The full Board of Aldermen elect, and a large majority of the Common Councilmen, are also on the Republican ticket.

A Man Killed at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Monday, Dec. 12.

A man, named MEYERS, keeper of a disreputable house near Scranton, was shot and instantly killed by a man named BOB SHAY, a bar-tender of BLOOM'S restaurant in this place. It appears that SHAY had been hunting, and, entering the house, was ordered out by MEYERS, who seized an axe to drive him out, whereupon SHAY fired upon him, carrying away the back part of his head.

Disasters to Steamboats.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 12.

The steamer *Aunt Letty*, hence for Keokuk, is reported sunk at Cape Au Gus by ice; a total loss. She is valued at about $10,000.

It is also reported that the steamers *Canada* and *Baltimore* are sunk and seriously damaged by ice near Alton. The latter is valued at $15,000.

Acquittal of Henry Jumpertz.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 12.

HENRY JUMPERTZ, who has been on trial for the last twenty days for the murder of SOPHIA WERNER, whose remains were found in a barrel at the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, in New-York, in the Spring of 1858, was acquitted to-day.

Election of J. C. Breckinridge as United States Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Monday, Dec. 12.

The Legislature to-day elected Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE United States Senator from this State, in place of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, by 29 majority on joint ballot.

Post-office Robbery and Arrest.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 12.

D. PALMER, Jr., from St. Louis, an ambrotypist, robbed the Post-office at Athens, Ga., on Friday, and attempted to fire the building. He was arrested and confessed his guilt. The money and stamps stolen have been recovered. PALMER is in jail.

Quick Run from Charleston to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 12.

The steamer *Keystone State*, from Charleston, arrived here this afternoon, making the trip, from wharf to wharf, in forty-six hours. This is an extraordinary trip.

Naval.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.

The United States sloop-of-war *Iroquois* has arrived from New-York.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Nearly Two Millions of Treasure.

THE REVOLUTION IN NEW-GRANADA.

Resumption of Hostilities Between Peru and Ecuador.

The Mission of Gen. Scott at San Juan.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

The North Atlantic Company's steamship *Atlantic*, R. H. PEARSON, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall on Dec. 5, with the mails, treasure and passengers brought from San Francisco on the 21st ult. by the *John L. Stevens*, arrived at this port last evening.

The Vanderbilt Company, having no steamship ready for the transportation of the mails, under its contract with the Department, was obliged to send them by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's facilities.

The *Ariel*, with the mails, arrived at Aspinwall at 6 P. M., 29th November.

The *Ariel* was left at Aspinwall on the 5th by the *Atlantic*, and would probably not sail for New-York until the arrival of another mail from the Pacific.

The *Atlantic* brings $1,865,429 33 in treasure. The list of consignees will be found under the monetary head.

To the Purser and to the Express lines of Messrs. FREEMAN & Co. and Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., our thanks are due for important favors.

At Aspinwall a child fell overboard and was rescued by Dr. BLANEMAN, one of the passengers, who gallantly jumped in and saved it.

Among the passengers by the *Atlantic* is Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who returns from the fulfillment of his mission at San Juan.

The news by this arrival is of interest.

NEW-GRANADA.

Progress of the Revolution—Towns Sacked and Burned—Murder of a Governor by his Brother at Bogota—Causes of the Revolution—Trade over the Panama Railroad—The Central American Trade—Naval Matters—Ran Runnell's Nicaragua Grant etc., etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Dec. 4, 1859.

We have dates from Bogota to Nov. 13. The Capital was quiet, but great apprehension was felt that the revolutionary movements inaugurated in several of the States would become general. On the 1st November the population of Bogota were horrified at the report that JOSE MARIA MALO BLANCO, Governor of the State, had been murdered by his brother JESUS. The parents of these two brothers both died at about the same time a few years ago, leaving Don JOSE the executor of the will. The property was divided in accordance with their wishes, but the younger brother, JESUS, was not satisfied with his inheritance, and charged the elder with unfairness in its distribution. On the day of the murder JESUS met his brother in the street, and asked him when he was going to pay him $20,000 due him. The Governor replied that he had already paid him all that was justly due him. JESUS upon this, drew two revolvers, and offering his brother one of them, told him he must defend himself. JOSE declined such an unnatural duel, and commenced remonstrating with his brother, when the latter fired, the shot taking effect. The wounded man, not knowing he was shot, ran, and was followed by JESUS, who discharged two more shots at him, neither of which took effect. Don JOSE was carried to his home, and died in twenty-seven hours after, invoking pardon for his brother. He left a wife and seven little children. It was thought JESUS would be acquitted of the crime on the plea of insanity—but, a few days after the tragedy, news reached Bogota that in one of the rural districts of the State, a man of humble fortune had killed his brother with a scythe—and as the poor man must be shot, the rich one will naturally share his fate. Señor PEDRO DAVILA NOVAO takes the post vacated by Señor BLANCO.

The State of Bolivar is still suffering all the horrors of revolution. The official account of the Commander NIETO'S troops, the Liberals, states the number of Conservatives killed at the taking of Mompos, on the 31st of October, to have been 150. The Liberals say their loss was only 20 killed and 40 wounded. After the surrender of Mompos, NIETO'S force went to attack Gen. POSADA, at the town of Corosal, in the Savanna. After a little skirmishing, in which ten or twelve men were killed, POSADA retreated to Calamar, on the river Magdalena, where he embarked his 300 men on bungoes and went to Barranquilla, on the coast. This town, an outpost, having been defended by only a few men, the General took possession of, and issued a victorious bulletin. NIETO is adding to his force in order to retake Barranquilla. At both Mompos and Corosal the most shocking atrocities were committed on females as well as males. In the latter town more than a hundred houses were burned. These outrages were not committed by the regular forces of either party, but by persons calling themselves Liberals, who joined NIETO'S party in the town, for the purpose of revenging themselves upon their political opponents, a bitter feud having always existed at Corosal between the Liberals and Conservatives. It is said that President OSPINA is preparing to send 1,500 Federal troops to restore Gov. CALVO in Bolivar. If he does, he may find he has set his own house on fire in his efforts to extinguish the flames of his neighbor's. Besides, if Mompos should continue to be occupied by NIETO, the pass of the River Magdalena, the great highway from Bogota to the coast, could easily be defended against any number of troops President OSPINA is likely raise.

Carthagena, the capital of Bolivia, is still under a paper blockade, all vessels and foreign goods being sent away. It is reported that, in order to make this blockade more effectual, President OSPINA has instructed Gen. HERRAN to purchase, arm and send out two or three small vessels. It will be for the Administration at Washington, if this be the case, to decide whether it will allow vessels to be fitted out in the United States to annoy American commerce.

The State of Magdalena, of which Santa Martha is the capital, has also raised the flag of revolution. The old Governor has been deposed, and Señor CONSUEGRA, President of the Legislative Assembly, has been installed in his place. It is said the Liberals destroyed the ballots for National Senators and Representatives, alleging that the Conservatives had stuffed the boxes with spurious votes. The State Assembly have authorized the Governor to raise 3,000 men, to defend the rights of the States.

In the State of Cauca, Gen. MOSQUERA, the Governor, (formerly a merchant in New-York,) is doing his best towards overthrowing President OSPINA. He has obtained and sanctioned a resolution of the Legislature, to raise a loan of $200,000 among the citizens, and has set the example of Gen. MOSQUERA offering to loan Gov. MOSQUERA one hundred gold ounces for purposes of "defence." He is also trying hard to embody the 3,000 men authorized by the Assembly.

So you see, including the State of Santander, which is only waiting for a leader for the contemplated general revolution, that four out of the eight States have virtually raised the flag of insurrection.

An able editorial in a late number of *El Noticioso*, of New-York, characterizes the struggle now going on in New-Granada as an "Incomprehensible Revolution." The aim of the writer is to show that it is the result of a factious and unreasonable opposition of a small portion of the people against President OSPINA. The writer is in error. The trouble has its origin in the efforts of OSPINA to subvert the Federal Constitution and to bring the Government back to Centralism. In 1855, I believe it was, principally through the efforts of Senator JUSTO AROSEMENA, the province of Panama was made a State. In 1856, the Provinces of Antioquia and Santander were made States. In 1857, the balance of the Republic was divided into five States, viz.: Magdalena, Bolivar, Cundinamarca, Boyaca and Cauca. By the new Constitution of the Confederation, these States were made "sovereign and independent," except in such matters as naturally fall, in a confederation of Free States, into the hands of the General Government. In fact, the Constitution was a very close pattern of that of the United States. This movement being a very popular one, President Ospina and his Congress professed to favor it, and, in fact, supported it. But as soon as the Confederation became a fixed fact, President Ospina commenced to plot against it. He did not propose amendments to the Constitution in order to centralize the power in the hands of the Executive, but he undertook to, and did, override it. He first appointed National Intendentes for the States, clothing them with many powers that belonged to the Governors elected by the people. He next induced his Congress, a majority of which was devoted to him, to define an article in the Constitution on the Judiciary, in such a manner as to deprive the State Courts of a great portion of the power naturally devolving upon them. He induced his Congress to distort another article so that the National Government should have complete supervision over the State militia. And in order to perpetuate the Conservative Party, of which Ospina is the Chief, he induced his Congress to pass an electoral law, giving to National officers supreme control over the ballot boxes in the State elections for National Senators and Representatives. So that there is now scarcely a vestige of State rights left. Ospina did more. The friends of the Federative system having got possession of the State Government of Santander, he actually fomented a revolution within the State against the Government, encouraged his creatures from the neighboring States to make war on the Government of Santander, allowed his Intendentes and their Secretaries to head the revolutionists, furnished them with arms and funds, and seized arms from the regular State authorities under pretence that they were arms which had been abstracted from the National arsenals at the time of the Melo revolution. It is undoubtedly true that the petty revolutions of these Spanish States generally grow out of personal, family squabbles, military, civil or religious. But in this case the struggle is one of principles. And it is the President who is the aggressor, and who has thrown the first stone.

In Panama, the anniversary of independence from the thraldom of Old Spain was celebrated on the 29th by the firing of guns, bull-fights, orations, illuminations, balls and fandangoes. Considering how little benefit the people have derived from their right to govern themselves, their rejoicings show how grateful they can be for the slightest gifts.

The business of the Panama Railroad Company is increasing greatly. The January report will show that over 210,000 persons have passed over it in the year 1859—an excess of seven or eight thousand over 1858—showing receipts from the passenger business alone of over *one million of dollars*. The trade to Central and South America across the Isthmus has doubled the past year, and it is yet in its infancy. The steamer *Guatemala* took over 600 tons measurement of goods to Central America on her last trip, all of which crossed the road. Now that nearly all the coal used by the California and Central American steamers comes over the road instead of going around Cape Horn, that business alone bids fair soon to pay all the running expenses of the road. Horace Greeley, if ever he comes this way again, will find less occasion to grumble at the hotels at Aspinwall; for a large and airy house called the City Hotel has just been opened at Aspinwall, which will furnish him something better than the "salt ham, strong butter and detestable bread" which he says was inflicted upon him on his recent visit.

The *Atlantic*, with 940 passengers, arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 29th, at 4½ o'clock, having made the run in seven days and fourteen hours. Her passengers left Panama in the *Golden Age* the same day. Gen. J. G. Totten, Chief of the United States Engineer Corps, was among them. He left Panama in excellent health, and much pleased with the comforts of his trip. He goes to San Juan Island. A party of sappers and miners, for the same destination, also came on the *Atlantic*. The *Ariel*, with the mails, arrived at Aspinwall at 5 P. M. on the 29th. Her passengers left Panama on the *Orizaba* at 1½ P. M. on the 30th.

We have no news yet of the arrival of the United States steam-corvette *Lancaster*, at Valparaiso. The steam-sloop *Saranac* and sloop-of-war *Levant* are at Panama. The sloop *Cyane* is at Realejo. The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, the frigate *Sabine*, and the supply-ship *Relief* are at Aspinwall. The sloops *St. Louis* and *Jamestown* are on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. The sloop *Preble* sailed yesterday for Carthagena.

Ex-President Robles, of Ecuador, who ran away from his people and went to Lima, has reached Panama, and taken a house here, which he proposes to occupy until order grows out of the chaos in the Andean Republic.

Some of the New-York papers and Washington correspondents are making considerable talk about a late grant of the Nicaragua "Government" to Ran Runnels, United States Consul at San Juan del Sur, of the Transit Route for fifty years—and they seem to look upon this grant as a matter of great importance, "and likely to greatly complicate this vexed question." Their apprehensions grow out of an ignorance of Nicaraguan laws. If Mr. Runnels *has* obtained anything in this line, it is simply a decree from the President of Nicaragua, or a contract with him for the right of transit; and this decree is not worth the paper it is written on, unless it has the approval of the Nicaraguan Congress. President Martinez has a dozen times over "granted" away the Transit, and his Congress have as regularly declined to approve his grants, and there the matter has ended. I have no doubt that for a good Havana cigar he or Señor Gusman, his successor, would grant the Transit to your correspondent to-morrow. I hope, however, that my friend Ran will make a plum out of the "grant"—but I doubt. F. W. R.

FROM ASPINWALL.

MARATIME MEMORANDA — GEN. SCOTT ON THE ISTHMUS—ARRIVAL FROM NICARAGUA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Aspinwall, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

The *John L. Stephens* arrived at Panama last evening at 5 o'clock. Vanderbilt, having no ship at San Francisco to supply the place of the *Cortes*, which was detained nine days at Panama, on account of the accident to the *North Star*, the *Stephens* brought the mails.

Gen. Scott and suite arrived on the train this morning at 2 o'clock, from Panama, and will be off for New-York at sunrise.

The *Daniel Webster*, with the New-Orleans mails, sails this morning. The *Ariel* will probably wait here a fortnight.

Purser A. A. Belknap came out in the *Atlantic*, on a naval mission to Valparaiso, and, *on dit*, also to the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. James Maguire, of Washington City, has returned from Valparaiso and Santiago, Chili, whither he went on some sort of a mission,—$8 *per diem*, grub, etc., etc.

The British steamer *Medway* arrived here yesterday from San Juan del Norte. There is no news of interest, so far as I can hear, from Central America. "Old Scott," who nearly became a fossil by long waiting at San Juan for the transit to open, came on the *Medway* and goes home on the *Atlantic*. He says the San Juan bar has now eleven feet of water on it. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Important from Peru and Ecuador—President Castilla Gone to Guayaquil with 5,500 Men—Distracted State of Ecuador—Matters at Lima—The Threatened War of Peru against Bolivia—Chili—Fire at Valparaiso—Markets, Etc.—Argentine Confederation—Buenos Ayres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

The British Mail steamship *Bolivia* arrived at Panama Nov. 21, with dates from Valparaiso to Nov. 1, (only two days later than I sent you by the *Baltic*,) Lima and Callao to the 13th, and Paita to the 16th. She did not touch at Guayaquil, consequently we have no dates from Ecuador later than the 10th. The *Bolivia* brings $541,000 in specie for England. Ex-President Robles, of Ecuador, came passenger in her.

PERU AND ECUADOR.

On the 5th of November the Peruvian Army, which had been for three weeks encamped at Huaca, in Peru, seven leagues from Paita, commenced to embark at Paita to invade Ecuador, by way of Guayaquil; and on the 8th about 5,500 men had sailed, and were all in front of Guayaquil on the 10th. A division of 1,500 men remained on the Piura frontier of Ecuador, to invade the country from that side, if necessary. President Castilla, in command of the troops, left Paita for Guayaquil on the frigate *Amazonas*.

In the meantime, the internal affairs of Ecuador seem to be in a more complicated state than ever. I wrote you in my last that Señor Manuel Espantoso, an intimate friend and gambling associate of President Castilla, had been made acting Supreme Chief of the Province of Guayaquil, and such portions of one or two neighboring provinces as owned the sway of Gen. Franco. Since, by decree of Franco, Señor Espantoso has been declared actual Chief of the Republic, and assumed the corresponding powers. Señor Garcia Moreno, the Chief of the Triumvirate at Quito, who, it is said, invited the invasion of Peru by Castilla, it appears no longer maintains friendly relations with the Peruvian leader. He left his camp abruptly, went to Guayaquil, and there undertook to form a league between Espantoso, Franco, and the Junta of Quito, for the defence of the country, but Espantoso declined all his overtures—and so Moreno has gone to Quito, and having by his desertion of Castilla appeased the Liberal Party of Ecuador, he expects to organize a sufficient force to drive out Castilla and bring the Guayaquil faction to terms. On the other hand, it is now strongly suspected that Espantoso and Franco are working for Ex-President Flores, and it is further said that a large portion of the people have no other hope of extricating themselves from their unfortunate position than through the return of Flores. Flores has apparently taken no part in the late troubles, but has been quietly biding his time at Lima.

All authorities are of accord that President Castilla cannot, with safety to his army, attempt to march upon Quito. If he should, a union of the opposite parties in Ecuador, which would be likely to take place, would result in his being harrassed and probably destroyed by guerilla parties in the almost impassable mountains and gorges, and in crossing the swollen rivers. Besides, he leaves an enemy in the rear. Bolivia has organized a strong force against Peru, and threatens, in conjunction with Ex-President Echenique, Ureta, and other exiles, to strike a blow on the South of Peru, which may tend to drive Castilla from Lima into exile.

The Government of Lima, by decree of 22d Nov., directs that for eighteen months no import duties be charged on lard, butter, potatoes, beans, peas, lentils, dried beef and cheese.

Gen. San Roman, who is Castilla's commander-in-chief in the South of Peru, to watch the people of that revolutionary region, and to keep an eye on Bolivia, has asked to be immediately reinforced, as President Linares has marched a large body of men to the frontier, ready to invade the country, in case Castilla continues his hostile threats against Bolivia. Linares is said to have "5,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry embodied, with 14 pieces of artillery." The artillery seems to me to be in less proportion than it should be; but then I doubt if the men will quite come up to the reported figures. Linares is sick, and has gone from La Paz to the baths.

A correspondent of the Lima *Comercio*, under date of La Paz, says, that Gen. Martinez has started a revolution in Valle Grande, with 300 men, and predicts that he will whip Linares out of the country.

The amount of guano exported from the Chinchas in October, was 19,091 tons.

CHILI.

During the two days that transpired between the dates of the *Alert* and the sailing of the *Bolivia* on the 1st Nov., nothing of interest had occurred, save that a fire had destroyed about $200,000 worth of property in the Calle Planchada, in Valparaiso. The principal losers were Besson Brothers, Agacio Brothers, Manuel & Goy, M. Martineau, the proprietors of the Hotel de France, J. V. Sanchez and Dickson, Harker & Co.

The Government of Chili has at last paid the claim of the United States, for the seizure of the ship *Franklin*, at Talcahuano, thirty years ago or more.

Mr. Charles Rowe had been sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100, for libeling Mr. Pearce, a merchant, through the public Press.

The crops for the season promise well. The silver mines of Atacania are yielding liberally. The copper mines, too, on account of the increased facilities for working, are paying better than ever.

The United States Minister, Mr. Bigler, has asked leave of absence, to attend to some private business in Sacramento, Cal.

Chili remains in a very agitated condition, from fears of revolution.

Business the preceding fortnight had been a little better. Agricultural produce had declined in price from lack of demand from abroad, and the expectation of an abundant new crop. The work in the collieries and copper mines had been increased. Flour sells at $3 62@$4 per quintal, six months; Barley, $2 62 per fanega, cash. No demand for Carolina rice. No change in lumber. Lard, in jars, $20. Coal, delivered in Coronel, $6; Sota, $6 25. Nitrate of Soda, $1 81, cash. Copper, in bars, $19@$19 25, cash. In freights, the American ship *Rose Standish*, chartered to take Guano from the Chinchas to Hampton Roads, for orders, £3; American bark *Contest*, ores from Tartal and Cobre to New-York, $18; Nitrate, Iquique to Liverpool, £4. Exchange on London, 60 days, 44½d.@45d. per dollar; on United States, 60 days, 10 per cent. premium. F. W. R.

FROM PERU.

GEN. CASTILLA SAILS FOR GUAYAQUIL—THREATENED WAR WITH BOLIVIA—THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Lima, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859.

By this mail you will learn that Gen. Castilla has left Paita, with his army, for Guayaquil, his avowed object being to compel Ecuador to give satisfaction for the alleged injuries inflicted by the Robles Government against Peru.

Don Manuel Espantoso has been proclaimed Supreme Chief by Gen. Franco, at Guayaquil, and as Espantoso is a personal friend of Castilla, the object of the latter may be to make his friend President of the Republic.

In the distracted state of the Ecuador, Castilla can hardly meet with any resistance at Guayaquil; but if he attempts to march into the interior, such an attempt would prove disastrous to his army, as the season is too far advanced for such a campaign.

Linares, President of Bolivia, is preparing to give Castilla a proper reception, whenever he turns his steps in that direction, as he has threatened to do when he has properly chastised the Ecuatorians. The Bolivian soldiery are known to be superior to those of Peru, and President Linares is more than a match for Gen. Castilla as a soldier or statesman.

Nothing new has been developed in relation to the death of Mr. Iranazabal, the Chilian Minister. The majority believe that it was an assassination, though there are others who believe that it was a suicide. It is hinted that Mr. I. was a defaulter to his Government.

Peru is fully convinced that our Government is in earnest *this time* in its demands, and my belief is she is too prudent to refuse to arrange the claims of the United States against her at once. A.

CALIFORNIA.

Movements of Gen. Scott—His Views on the San Juan Question—Condition of Affairs at the Island—Settlement of the Immediate Question—Important Decision in the California Courts—General News—Later from Western Mexico—The Society Islands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

Gen. Scott, accompanied by Colonels Thomas and Lay, of his Staff, and by his Surgeon, Dr. Crane, return to the East by this steamer. Since the Old Veteran left New-York, he has slept but three nights on land—having been traveling all the time. As you already know, on his arrival at San Francisco, he was greeted by the entire population, who got up in his honor quite an imposing *impromptu* demonstration, military and civil. The very next day, however, he started on his way northward, and was soon upon his field of duty—the vicinity of the disputed Island of San Juan. There he entered at once into an examination of the facts and a personal inspection of the localities. He soon sufficiently mastered the case to allow him to make a temporary settlement of the matter.

In a former letter I announced that Col. Lay had gone to Victoria to announce the arrival of Gen. Scott to the Colonial authorities. Col. Lay arrived at Victoria on the 27th October, in the Revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis*. He was cordially received by Gov Douglass, who made him at home at his mansion, showed him his correspondence with Gen. Harney and the dispatches received from Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington. Col. Lay, in reply, stated briefly the amicable views of the United States Government. A correspondence then ensued between Gen. Scott (who did not go to Victoria, but remained on board the *Massachusetts*) and Gov. Douglass, the precise character of which no unofficial person knows positively. It is understood, however, that it consisted principally of an interchange of suggestions as to the best mode of disarranging the kno which Harney's imprudence had tied, and that the two functionaries came to a perfectly agreeable understanding.

On Monday, the 7th November, the *Massachusetts* steamed into San Juan Bay, when [illegible] der was promulgated:

Head-quarters of the Army,
U. S. Propeller Massachusetts, Nov. 6, 1859.

As soon as practicable, Lieut Col. Casey, or other commanding officer on the Island of San Juan, will proceed to send therefrom all the companies under his orders, except Capt. Pickett's, to the posts to which they had previously belonged, viz.: Co. I, of the 4th Infantry, to Fort Townsend; companies A and C, of the 4th and 9th Infantry, to Fort Steilacoom; and last, the companies of the 3d Artillery, to Fort Vancouver. Capt. Pickett and company, and Assistant Surgeon Craig, will remain on the Island till further orders, for the protection of the American settlers under his instructions. Lieut. Col. Casey will cause the heavy guns on the island to be replaced aboard of this propeller, and will send the light battery to Forts Townsend and Steilacoom.

By command of
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT.
S. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A copy of this order was sent to Gov. Douglass. On the next day the following order was issued:

Head-quarters of the Army,
U. S. Propeller Massachusetts, Nov. 8, 1859.

Special Orders: As soon as practicable Lieut.-Col. Casey, or other commanding officer on the island of San Juan, will proceed to send therefrom all the companies under his orders, except Capt. Hunt's, to the posts to which they had previously belonged, viz.: Company I, of the Fourth Infantry, to Fort Townsend; companies A, of the Fourth, and H, of the Ninth Infantry, to Fort Steilacoom; Company D, of the Ninth Infantry, to Fort Bellingham; and last, the companies of the Third Artillery to Fort Vancouver.

Capt. Hunt and Company, and Assistant-Surgeon Craig, will remain on the island until further orders, for the protection of American settlers. Lieut.-Col. Casey will cause the heavy guns on the island to be replaced aboard of this propeller, and will send the light battery to Forts Townsend, Bellingham, and Steilacoom.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT.
S. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant-General.

This last order removed Capt. Pickett's company—doubtless because, as his was the first company of troops ordered to the island by Harney, their continued presence might be unpleasant to the British authorities. Thus Gen. Scott settled the difficulty, and "settled" Gen. Harney at the same time. That he has made any humiliating apology for Harney's act, there is no reason to believe. Harney, by sending so large a force to the disputed territory, building fortifications and planting a battery there, committed his country to a sort of pantomimic declaration of war. By demolishing the works, and withdrawing the battery and most of the troops, this act of seeming hostility is disavowed—while the maintenance of a small force there, avowedly for the purpose of beating off unfriendly Indians, sufficiently maintains our continued assertion of a claim to the island. Gen. Scott considers that he has effected a favorable adjustment, restoring affairs to the position which they occupied prior to Harney's freak.

After the above-noted orders were issued, Capt. Provost, R. N., of the *Satellite*, visited Gen. Scott in the *Massachusetts*, and was followed by the officers of the camp in a body, who, after paying their respects to their Commander-in-Chief, visited Capt. Provost and the officers on the *Satellite*. These ceremonies completed, the *Massachusetts* departed for Fort Townsend. As she steamed out of the harbor of San Juan, the guns of the redoubt fired a salute, their first, and, perchance, last office on that soil. The *Satellite* did not compliment Gen. Scott by manifesting any of the usual naval or military courtesies. The redoubt, which, whilst in course of construction, was dignified by the title of "Robert's Gopher Hole," was immediately immortalized by the residents of the adjacent town as "Harney's Folly."

As I understand it, Gen. Scott does not question the paramount nature of the *title* of the American Government to the Island of San Juan. If left to fair arbitration, there is little doubt but we will get it. But the action of Harney, in taking armed possession of the island and claiming exclusive title to it, in the violent manner he did, Gen. Scott seems to think was wrong in itself, and not to be sustained by our Government, especially in view of the undertaking by Mr. Marcy, that neither party should pretend to exclusive jurisdiction upon the disputed territory while the title was still unsettled and the boundary line undefined. Consequently, all of Harney's "army of occupation" that recently held forcible possession of San Juan, and threatened death and destruction to the hostile hosts of Governor Douglass, has been withdrawn, with the exception of one small company, under Capt. Hunt, which remains to protect the American settlers on the island from the outrages of the Indians; and this small force remains, after a full understanding with the English local authorities that they represent no pretension to exclusive right to the island, but are merely there to look after American interests, conceding to the English the same right to come there to protect their rights. Thus, although no British troops were actually on the ground, the occupation of San Juan, when Gen. Scott left, was virtually a joint one—both parties, for the time being, to respect mutually the claim of the other to be there.

This posture of affairs removes all risk of a local collision, which occurring might excite passions that would make a war unavoidable. It leaves the question of the *title* to the island to be settled by diplomacy; and I, for one, have no fear that the rights of the Confederacy will be sacrificed.

As soon as Gen. Scott had finished the San Juan affair, he started with his usual promptness for home. He intended to stop a few days at San Francisco, but was detained a week by bad weather, in making the trip down from Puget Sound. Consequently, he did not reach San Francisco until Nov. 20, the day prior to the sailing of the steamer. He decided to take passage for home, as a delay of a fortnight would bring him into the worst part of Winter, on his passage upon the Atlantic from Aspinwall. Accordingly, on Nov. 21, he left San Francisco on the steamer *J. L. Stephens*, Capt. Lapidge. Gen. Scott occupied the "bridal chamber," on board, the bed of which had to be elongated for his accommodation. All the way down he enjoyed excellent health, and showed but slight traces of the fatiguing trip he had gone through. Let us hope his country may not again require such a proof of devotion from the old soldier.

The great event of the week is a decision of the Supreme Court of California, in the case of Biddle Bogg *vs.* The Merced Mining Company. This suit involved the question of Col. Fremont's right to the undisputed possession of his great Mariposa mines. The Merced Mining Company were squatters on the estate, and extracting the gold therefrom. Fremont leased the premises occupied by the said Company to Boggs, who brought suit to recover possession. The defendants, to resist a recovery, alleged, 1st, fraud in the survey of the grant, and the procurement of the patent by Fremont; 2d, estoppel from the declarations and conduct of Fremont; and 3d, a license from the Government to enter upon the premises and extract gold. The Merced Company have been in possession since 1851, extracting gold; and their works are stated to have cost over $1,000,000.

The Court decide that there is no proof of fraud, and that, even were the fraud admitted, it would not invalidate the patent, or, at least, that it could not be considered in an action at law. They leave the inference, however, that it might be inquired into by means of proceedings in Chancery.

The plea of estoppel is disregarded by the Court, who set forth the facts to show that it can be relied upon by the defendants. I omit the statements on this point because too long for a letter. The last point made by the defence was, substantially, that the minerals in the soil belong to the Government of the United States, or to the State of California, and have not become private property, the ownership of which passed to Col. Fremont with the *lands* on which they were found. Defendants claimed, therefore, that even admitting Fremont's title to the land, still they had the right to go in upon his property and take the gold out at will. The Court avoided passing definitely upon the question whether the precious metals in the soil pass with the latter, but declared that, whether the ownership of the minerals be reserved to the United States or be vested in the State, the Mining Company can have no right to enter upon the premises of the grantee, Col. Fremont, in order to extract and remove them. After showing that this claim to a right of entry for the purpose named would be in practice an intolerable trespass, the Court concludes its remarks upon this head by saying: There is something shocking to all our ideas of the rights of property in the proposition that one man may invade the possessions of another, dig up his fields and gardens, cut down his timber and occupy his land, under the pretence that he has reason to believe there is gold under the surface, or, if existing, that he wishes to extract and remove it.

The litigation of this case has cost Col. Fremont and his associates over $50,000. The result vindicates him from the long-pending charge of claiming a fraudulent grant, and effectually disposes of all the legal difficulties he has been compelled to contend against in the prosecution of his rights. It is safe to assert that his income from his mining estate will, within the next six months, be equal to $1,000 per day!

Among the passengers for the East to-day is Col. F. W. Lander, Superintendent of the Honey Lake Wagon-road Expedition. No American has ever displayed more ardent devotion to the great scheme of transcontinental communication than has been exhibited in the past five or six years by Col. Lander. And none has a more complete and thorough knowledge of the necessities involved in the great work than he has. He is emphatically the railroad man of the age, and were he placed at the head of the constructive portion of the work to-day, in less than five years we are sure the railroad would be completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The whaleship *Fabius* put in here the other day with her entire crew, nearly, down with ship fever. Her captain, George A. Smith, has preferred a complaint, for mutiny, against four of his men, named Frank Pray, Andrew Bravo, Timothy Shaw and Jas. Hoban. It seems they brought the vessel into the harbor contrary to orders, while he was in the city on business, it being his purpose to keep the vessel in Sir Francis Drake's Bay until his crew were recovered. He attempted to put one of the disobedient men in irons, when the above-named refused to allow him to do so.

In the case of Chamberlain and others *vs.* the steamer *Uncle Sam*, of the Vanderbilt line, for violation of passenger contract, in 1856, judgment was rendered by Judge Hoffman, of the United States District Court, in favor of plaintiffs for about $7,000. The libelants got $50 each, except Lucy A. Boker, who got $150; J. P. Cogswell, $85; Mrs. and Miss Monell, $120.

I gave, in my last, some facts about our public lands, [illegible] then the following careful classification of the lands of the State has been made by a competent party, viz.:

	Acres.
Estimated total acres of land in the State	70,000,000
Estimated aggregate of lands only fit for grazing purposes	20,000,000
Probable aggregate of lands fit for cultivation	56,000,000
Of which will probably be confirmed under Mexican grants	6,250,000
Total public land fit for cultivation	50,750,000
Of which the swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State are	5,000,000

Mr. James Haworth, President of the California Stage Company, in a recent conversation in relation to the Overland Mail service, stated that he was prepared to enter into a contract with the Government to run a daily Overland Mail between Sacramento and St. Louis for $1,000,000 per year, and would have the schedule time placed at fourteen days from city to city. He stated, in addition, that he would make the time in twelve days oftener than in fourteen, and that he would also contract to run a horse express between those two points, carrying letters by weight, and make the time regularly in six days between St. Louis and Sacramento.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN MEXICO.

The schooner *Falmouth*, Capt. J. M. Swain, arrived here yesterday from Manzanilla, which place she left on the 30th October. The Captain states that a Mexican coasting sloop arrived at Manzanilla on the 13th October, from Mazatlan. Her Captain reported that he had run the blockade of that port by the English fleet.

On the 16th of October, a party of guerilla robbers, sixty in number—forty cavalry and twenty foot—made a descent upon Manzanilla, and instituted a forced loan upon the inhabitants. The Commandants and Señor Cardenas, Captain of the Port, had warning of their coming and took refuge in great fright on board the *Falmouth*, where they remained all night and the following day. The robbers, who represented the Conservative or Church party, and were headed by the noted guerilla chieftain, Domingo, succeeded in raising only $150. They left the same night, saying that they should encamp in the Colima road and would return the next day, when if $1,000 was not ready made up for them, they would sack and destroy the town.

Before leaving, they sent a launch off to the schooner *Queen of the Isles*, which lay in the harbor, with a polite request for some caps, but as the money did not accompany the requisition, the messenger returned without them. A consultation was then held, when the Commandante, who had not yet recovered from his consternation, informed the two American Captains that he surrendered the port into their hands for protection, if they would accept of it. They then went ashore and hauled all launches off to the schooners, to prevent the robbers from boarding them, and then proceeded to spike the guns on the beach, such as might have been used against them. The robbers not making their appearance again, the next day Capt. Cardenas started for Colima, and returned two days after with fifty soldiers to protect the port. Nothing more was seen of the enemy from that time.

The celebrated robber Rosado had been captured and shot near Guadalajara. That city was besieged by 8,000 Liberal troops, and an assault was daily expected. It was defended by the Conservative leader Marquez with about 5,000 men. The Liberals had possession of all the roads between Colima and Guadalajara, and of all the ports.

There was said to be $3,000,000 in specie waiting to be sent from Mexico to Manzanilla for shipment, but could not be risked owing to the unsettled condition of the country.

LATER FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

By the arrival of the *Elise*, we have dates from Tahiti to the 8th August.

The Governor of Tahiti had gone to New-Caledonia with the French fleet, and nearly all the garrison, for the purpose of reducing the natives, who had been making a stout resistance. Several smart skirmishes had taken place, and it was believed that the islanders would soon be reduced. The war was carried on with violence; the cannibals destroying, and, as it was supposed, eating the bodies of the foreign enemies whom they captured, and the French soldiers showing no mercy to the natives. A French colony, similar to that of Tahiti, was to be established at New-Caledonia. The brig *Suerte* was at Pepita, and the brig *Samoa* was loaded with pearl, shell and cocoa-nut oil, and would shortly sail for Valparaiso. The fruit crop was exhausted at the islands, and no more could be gathered until the next crop, in the Spring. The *Elise* brings a cargo of oranges, limes, cocoa-nuts and arrowroot.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 12.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 18th inst., arrived last night.

The steamship *Cortez*, with the New-York mails and passengers of Oct. 20, had not arrived at San San Francisco when the mail left. [The *Cortez* was detained by the accident to the *North Star*, and was not due at the departure of the mail.—Rep.]

The steamer *Northerner* was several days overdue from Puget Sound, but it was presumed Gen. Scott had detained her.

The tax on goods owned abroad, and sold by San Francisco commission merchants, had been decided to be unconstitutional.

Twenty thousand francs' worth of diamonds, recently smuggled into San Francisco, had been forfeited to the Government.

In the case of Boggs *vs.* The Merced Mining Company, involving the title to Col. Fremont's estate and exclusive right to the minerals contained therein, the Supreme Court have decided that the charge of fraud in the survey is not substantiated, and argue that if there had been fraud it would not invalidate the patent. The Court only partially meet the point as to the ownership of the minerals, but substantially give the gold as well as the land to Col. Fremont, and clearly decide that private grants of land are not open to the public to search for minerals.

Accounts from Carson Valley say that the election on the 12th ult., for Delegate to Congress from Nevada Territory, resulted, as far as heard from, in the unanimous election of John J. Musser.

The *Territorial Enterprize*, published at Genoa, says a rich silver lode, supposed to be a continuation of the Comstock vein, has been discovered just east of that place, and a stampede of the entire population of Genoa and Carson Valley had taken place.

A steady trade was doing at San Francisco, but transactions were confined to small lots, without change in rates. Money comes in sparingly from the country, and the remittance by the steamer of the 21st would be light.

Gold bars were scarce and high.

Arrived at San Francisco, 14th, whaleship *Fabius*, from the Arctic Sea *via* Honolulu, with 1,300 bbls. whale oil and 200 bbls. Sperm oil.

Sailed, 16th, ship *Therese* for Calcutta.

A dispatch from San Francisco to Gilroy, six hours later than the mail dates, says that "the cargo of the bark *Comet* was sold at auction to-day (18th), and high prices were realized for black teas, the range being from 40 cents to 75 cents. The sugars and rice did not meet the views of importers. The demand for money for the steamer of to-morrow continues good, and bars are scarce and high."

Later from Venezuela.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR NEAR AN END.

By the English steamer *Trent*, at Havana, from St. Thomas, the New-Orleans *Picayune* has advices to the 9th ult, from Caraccas. The election had passed off quietly, and resulted in favor of Gen. Tovar, the acting Executive, for the Presidency. The majority of the new Representatives are also of the so-called Constitutional Party.

The war, says the correspondent of the Havana *Diario de la Marina*, approaches its end. Ezekiel Zamora has been routed in Barinas by the intrepid Gen. Brito, who occupies that city. It is said the rebel chieftain barely escaped with his life, under the escort of twelve men. Falcon, whom the army of the west is pursuing, under the order of Gen. Ramon, as also the Central army, under the invincible Rubin, has fled to Carora, where he will soon receive the chastisement he deserves.

With the destruction of Falcon closes the war of the revolution. The pacification of the country will be an easy work, speedily accomplished. The Constitutional Government now counts $1,000,000 in the public treasury, and, with the 15,000 men at its command, will soon destroy the Federal hydra.

The Eastern Department is tranquil. Cumana has been occupied by the Constitutional army, and the rebel chief, Saltillo, is pursued through the mountains by the invincible Cossacks of Alto-Llano.

By this packet goes out to England this year's dividend of the foreign debt, amounting to $300,000.

The million of dollars, above-mentioned, as being in the public treasury, is the product of a loan guaranteed by the commerce of the country.

The Government has declared the Province of Coro in a state of siege. This step was taken lest the rebels might seize upon the Island of Curacoa, and thereby receive aid from abroad.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Suicide in Prison.—A German named Henry King, aged 35 years, an ignorant fellow much given to intoxication, was found hanging by the neck in his cell in the County Prison yesterday morning, by Mr. Little, one of the keepers. King was committed by Alderman Dallas, on Dec. 6, on the charge of wife-beating. He used his neck-scarf by which he hung himself, and when discovered the body was stiff and cold, as though the deed had been consummated several hours before. An inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide was rendered by the jury. When the fact of the death was made known to Mrs. King, the wife, she said, in broken English, "that may it is better for herself that he is dead." The brutality of the husband had probably caused her to treat his death with philosophical indifference.—*Phila. News. Dec. 10.*

Statue of Daniel Webster.—In the House this morning, the resolve for the payment of the expenses attending the inauguration of the Webster statue being under consideration, Mr. Hinckley, of Barnstable, moved to amend by providing that there shall be neatly and legibly engraved upon the four sides of the pedestal certain extracts from the speeches of Mr. Webster, which he sent to the Chair. The extracts are of a strong Anti-Slavery character, and are taken from the Plymouth speech of 1820, the speech on the Oregon Bill, in 1848, and others. The amendment was ruled out, on the ground that it was not germane to the subject under consideration, and on an appeal the House sustained this decision.—*Boston Traveller, Dec. 9.*

DACOTAH TERRITORY.

The Yancton-Sioux Treaty—The Indian Agency—Starting a Colony—The Settlement—The Results of a Summer's Work.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Yancton Agency,
Dacotah, Nov. 19, 1859.

Among the improvements of the past year as tending to the development of our "Great West," and as an evidence of what may be accomplished by energy and administrative ability even in the solitude and destitution of our new Territory, nothing better deserves mention than the establishment of this Indian Agency.

During the Winter of '58 the "Yancton Sioux" tribe of Dacotahs ceded by treaty to the United States that Territory now generally known as Dacotah, extending from the Big Sioux along the Missouri to the Medicine Knoll river and back to the Pembina or Red River of the North. There was reserved to them from this tract about four hundred thousand acres, and the treaty, which was for them a most liberal one, provided for the establishment on it of an Agency, to include everything necessary for the comfort, instruction and civilization of the tribe.

Col. A. H. Redfield, of Michigan, a gentleman of experience in Indian character, and who was at the time the United States Agent for all the tribes on the Upper Missouri, was appointed the Yancton Agent in March last, and early in June he arrived in St. Louis to make his final preparations for proceeding with a *colony* up the river. Knowing that he was going to a country utterly destitute of everything save grass and wood, it required no little forethought as well as knowledge so to provide for his party that for a year after his arrival they might want for no essential. And when it is considered that his duty included the purchase of some thirty thousand dollars worth of annuity goods for delivery at the payment, the establishment of a saw-mill, the building of quarters for the Winter for some forty persons, blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, warehouses, stables and outhouses, great credit is due him for accomplishing all, without one essential article being wanting when required for use.

He started a party of thirty odd on the 23d of June, on board the *S. B. Carrier*, Capt. P. M. Chouteau, and in twenty days reached the Reserve, about twelve hundred miles above St. Louis. On the 13th of July, we landed on the spot selected by Col. R. for his Agency, and our freight, some two hundred and seventy tons, was put on shore on the bank of the river.

It was secured from the weather for the night by covering with tarpaulins brought up for the purpose; and the camp was pitched on a bottom prairie surrounded by bluffs, at the distance of two miles, and with groves of cotton-wood timber along the river about two miles above and below us. Not an evidence existed of a white man ever having been before on the spot.

The first work to be performed was the erection of temporary warehouses for the Indian goods and provisions. This was done with lumber brought from below, and they were roofed with the tarpaulins. Next came mess and cook houses, and then the Indians arrived. A census of the tribe had to be taken, pay-rolls to be made out, and the goods and money to be delivered. All this was accomplished, and the Indians were on their way back to their cornfields by the 1st of August.

Then commenced the labor on the permanent works for the Agency. Parties were sent into the timber, two miles distant, to cut the frame for the saw-mill; others were set at getting out saw-logs; some at hauling timbers to the mill-site; and, in short, all hands went earnestly to work in their various departments. In forty days the mill—a most substantial one, with power and room for a grist-mill to be attached—was in running order, and lumber was at once made for our Winter quarters. In the meantime house-logs had been procured, and three buildings, fifty by twenty, were in course of erection.

It is unnecessary to follow each of the improvements in its course of completion. It is sufficient to give an idea of what has been done by stating that at the present time, one hundred and twenty days since the landing of the party, there are thirteen houses completed, most of them large and substantial, affording accommodations for forty laborers; with separate dwellings for the head farmer, blacksmith, carpenter and interpreter, large enough for their families, and an excellent house for the agent, which includes an office and spare room for travelers. The mill has made some seventy thousand feet of lumber, and nearly four hundred acres of land have been plowed.

So much for *energy*; and to fortune the party were indebted for not losing one day from bad weather, and for having carried on the work without accident of any kind. Not a man has died, and there has been no serious sickness.

Much remains to be done, but Winter will prevent it, till Spring. A large, permanent store-house for Indian goods will be built before their arrival next season. Some four miles of fencing must be put up before planting, and about two hundred more acres of land broken up. All this will be done as early as the weather will permit. During the Winter the saw-logs and fence-posts can be got out in readiness for use.

Although the Indians enjoy most of the immediate benefits of the Agency, it is immensely useful to the country at large. In the first place, it brought into a new Territory hardy and experienced mechanics—some of whom will permanently remain in it after the work which brought them is completed. It brought as laborers intelligent and useful men, most of whom will make Dacotah their home. It affords a market and encouragement to the hardy pioneer, who found his way out here on his own resources, and who is seeking in difficulty and danger to found a new home; and it affords protection to the entire neighborhood. That so useful an institution should be so *well* established is matter for pride and congratulation to the whole country.

RAILROADS IN WISCONSIN.

The La Crosse Land Grant Mortgage—Interesting Law Points—Debt of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday proceedings were commenced in the United States Circuit Court here to foreclose the Land Grant Mortgage of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. The world-wide stigma which this Company and its managers have fixed upon the State of Wisconsin will remain for a generation to come. The extent of the frauds perpetrated by its Boards of Directors, acting as a corporate body and individually, up to the time of the investigation by the Legislature in 1858, you spread before your readers in the official report of the Committee. Of the further doings of its Directors and officers at Albany, the history is yet to be written; but if a moiety of what is laid to their charge be true, their Western predecessors were, in comparison, examples of good management and integrity.

It is understood that proceedings are also commenced in the United States Circuit Court here to foreclose the Second Mortgage on the Eastern Division of the road, from this city to Portage City, about half way to La Crosse.

It is only some six months since a third mortgage on the whole road from this City to La Crosse was foreclosed by a public sale of the road, by which the immense issues of stock, with which Wall-street was flooded in 1858, as long as it would pay for the transfers, were blotted out. The new Company took the name of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, with only a paper title to the property, the possession and use of the road being in Selah Chamberlain, the lessee under the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company. Originating with this sale, was the suit for the heavy counsel fee, lately tried before a Jury in the Circuit Court of this county, before Judge McArthur. In this case E. G. Ryan, Esq., was the plaintiff, and William Barnes, of Albany, trustee of the third mortgage, defendant. The trial, which lasted about one week, created great interest among all classes, and from the facts developed, the evidence given and the array of legal gentlemen placed upon the stand as witnesses, is entitled to rank in the list of "celebrated cases of the West." It seems that in January, 1859, the defendant Barnes consulted the plaintiff about the foreclosure, and retained him to carry on the proceedings to a sale. It was known that the poor deluded creditors and stockholders would not quietly submit to be sponged out, and that the best legal talent was required to conquer the obstacles that were anticipated. Various injunctions were in fact obtained and dissolved, but some time in May last the road was sold and bid in by the Trustee for the bondholders (third mortgage) and a new Company organized. Liberality in dealing with the special friends of the Directors and Managers had always been a distinguishing feature of the La Crosse Railroad Company. No sum for services, from fifty thousand dollars to the Governor of the State, down to one thousand to the doorkeeper of the House, was ever matter for hesitation. Profiting by these examples, the Trustee Barnes claimed from the bondholders only ten thousand dollars as *his* compensation; Mr. Ryan, following so good a leader, claimed for his services some twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and this suit was brought to recover that sum. A large number of the most prominent members of the Bar in this State testified that Mr. Ryan's standing in the profession, his acknowledged talents, and the very peculiar circumstances surrounding the case, made his services worth from seven to fifteen thousand dollars; while a few members of the Bar placed their value at from fifteen hundred to four thousand dollars.

The Jury gave a verdict for $8,000 for the plaintiff. The case is appealed, I believe, to the Supreme Court.

This city is loaded down with debts contracted for municipal purposes and to aid in the construction of the various railroads terminating here. Of the $1,600,000 of Bonds issued by the city to railroads, $1,414,000 are now in default! No steps have been taken, so far as is known, to protect her creditors by the city. This, however, cannot long be avoided. An active, intelligent population of 50,000 cannot long consent to rest under the odium of repudiation, when the actual benefits conferred by the railroads upon the city so far exceed all she has invested in them. Two of these roads extend entirely across the State, from Lake to River; another penetrates the interior, between the two; while a fourth pushes towards the Northwest, into one of the best sections of the State. The stock of all these roads may be called worthless, and it is supposed that another year will compel nearly all into liquidation for the benefit of the bondholders of each. Another large class of indebtedness hangs like a dark cloud over the good name and honor of the people of the State. On each of these lines of railroad the farmers were induced, by their anxiety to have them built, and by representations of the managers of the profit to be realized from dividends, to subscribe for stock and pay for it by mortgages on their farms. Frauds and reckless expenditures have now destroyed the value of their stock; the interest on their mortgages is unpaid by the Companies, and now stop and stay laws are passed by the Legislature for their protection, and combinations are formed for joint resistance to the legal enforcement of their mortgages. What the result may be, where Judges are *elected*, and a body of some eight thousand voters control the action of political parties, remains to be seen.

WISCONSIN.

The Late Municipal Contest.

CARD FROM MR. WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The persistent misrepresentations by some of the public journals of my position and opinions on national questions, induce me, in justice to the great body of those who supported me for the Mayoralty at the recent election, to make an authoritative declaration upon the subject.

In accepting the nomination, I distinctly specified, as the controlling inducements, "the earnest representations of citizens of all parties, and the recognition by the Democratic Convention, in tendering me a party nomination, that my duties extended alike to the whole people." Conforming to the policy which separates the City from the State and National elections, I abstained from anything which should divert the canvass from questions of a purely municipal nature. This City is an empire in itself. Its great and varied interests might well occupy the exclusive attention of our citizens at a municipal election. We might properly claim on such an occasion the right to exercise the functions of local self-government, irrespective of State or National questions. The exigencies in our City affairs, in my judgment, required such concentrated attention on the part of all good citizens. Although my individual opinion was, that existing evils had not reached that maturity which alone could rouse the public to apply an effectual remedy, I felt that if I did not submit myself to the experiment, I could not satisfy a large number, not only of my own party but of all other parties who were earnestly pressing upon me the view that my further declension was a dereliction of public duty. In at last reluctantly accepting the nomination, I did so purely and exclusively for municipal objects, and with a determination, if elected, to attempt some improvements in the structure as well as the administration of the City Government. Of every personal responsibility, I now stand acquitted. I am content.

While, if I had been elected, I should not have administered the trust for any partisan object. I did not suppose I was expected to surrender my individual convictions on national questions. I certainly did not intend to do so. While the short and hurried canvass was going on, I had no answer to hostile misrepresentations from any quarter, but silence. But, restored as I am now to freedom of personal action, I am not disposed to submit to a further falsification of my position or opinions, or to allow even the little weight which may be attached to my character or to the support I have recently received, to contribute to increase the already perilous excitement which pervades the country. I dismiss all the statements as to my connection with long-past events, such as my joining in the Tabernacle meeting against Texas in 1844, voting for Fremont in 1856, or aiding towards his elevation, or not voting for Buchanan, and every other specification I have seen or heard of in the hostile newspapers, (except only that I was one of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention in 1848, and concurred in voting for the candidate of the State organization of the Radical Democracy,) as without the slightest foundation in fact, and I understand from Mr. Tilden that these and all similar statements, as far as they have been applied to him, are equally untrue.

My aversion to sectional agitation, whether originating or continued in the North or South, has increased year by year. I am profoundly convinced that the fanaticism and folly which now prevail endanger the very existence of our Government. I stand with the Democracy of the Union by our Federative system of independent and equal States, that has conferred countless blessings upon the people of every section of our common country, which disowns and rebukes all acts of citizens of one State against the peace, domestic institutions and equal rights of other States, which disclaims all sympathy with the authors of such acts and condemns all public expressions of such sympathy, as at war with our duties towards our sister States and to humanity itself. It is time to invoke the return of mutual good will between the people of all sections of the Union, to rouse the slumbering conservatism of the country to rescue our Government from the perils by which it is surrounded. In my judgment, the Democratic Party is at present the best instrument for accomplishing these results, and I believe that in the next great national campaign, it will crown the Federal arch with a victory richer in benefits, not to itself alone, but to all the people, than any hitherto recorded in its history.

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following gentlemen, says the Philadelphia *Press*, are now considered as in the field for the nomination for Governor by the People's State Convention, which is to meet in Harrisburgh in February next: John Covode, of Westmoreland County; David Taggart, of Northumberland; Henry K. Strong, of Philadelphia; Gideon G. Ball, of Erie; Thomas E. Howe, of Allegheny; E. D. Gazzam, of Allegheny; John Calvin, of Blair; Levi Kline, of Lebanon; George Scrantom, of Lucerne; A. H. Reeder, of Northampton; A. G. Curtin, of Centre.

A novel car has been made for one of the street railroads in Chicago. It has eight wheels and appears externally like a passenger car, but it is really a locomotive and passenger carriage combined. The machinery, which consists of a flue boiler and two fine chimneys, is inclosed at one end of the car. The small cylinders are suspended under horizontally, outside of the wheels. The passenger part will seat fifty persons, and it is designed to attach another car when required. The machine cost four thousand dollars, and is to run four miles an hour.

The Cheltenham (Eng.) Board of Guardians are at loggerheads with Mr. Walters, one of their medical officers. He charged the "amputation fee" for cutting off a portion of a man's thumb, and the board contend that this is not an "amputation." It was determined the clerk should write to the Poor Law Board to ask "whether the amputation of the first phalanx of the thumb was such an amputation as was contemplated by the Act of Parliament, the Board considering the same to be only a removal of a portion of the thumb."

The *Salut Public* of Lyons says: "A death, caused by a very singular accident, occurred in the quarter of St. Just, in this city. Several children were making a great noise in the passage of a house, when two men hurried out in great haste, from opposite directions, to ascertain the cause, and ran against each other with such violence that one of them fell dead on the spot."

The Thirteenth and Fifteenth-street railroad, in Philadelphia, commenced operations Dec. 12. It runs twenty cars, which is five more than are employed on the Spruce and Pine-street road. The route extends north to Girard-avenue, and will hereafter have a turn-out at Broad and Carpenter streets, to convey passengers direct to and from the dépôt of the Baltimore Railroad.

The Amsterdam Crystal Palace is to be completed and opened in the year 1861. It will be 400 feet in length by 200 feet in width, and the central dome will be 200 feet in height, at the junction of which will be a transept and the nave of the edifice. The structure is to be of iron and glass; but, as Holland is not famous for iron, it will be supplied by England.

The *Phare de la Manche* states that the dock-yard authorities at Cherbourg have received orders to lay down the keels of two large transports for the conveyance of horses. They will have screw propellers, and are to be large enough to accommodate 300 horses and as many men.

The Newark and Bloomfield (N. J.) Railroad Company are surveying the route between Bloomfield and the Notch, near Little Falls, for the purpose of extending their road, so as to intersect the Boonton Road, near that place. The inhabitants of Boonton and vicinity will soon begin to build a Railroad from from that place to Paterson.

Three men, suspected of tampering with slaves, have been arrested in Columbus, Ga. One of them was agent for the *History of Religious Denominations*, and the *Life of Christ*. So in Tuskegee a man was detected in close conversation with negroes, and treating them liberally to whisky, has been handed over to the authorities.

A movement is about to be set on foot for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of at least three new Presbyterian churches in Belfast, Ireland. This new step has been considered necessary in consequence of the increase of church-going people during the "revival" movement.

The Portsmouth *Journal* publishes a passport given by James Monroe, when Minister to England, in 1806, to Essex White, a slave and body servant of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and a negro, in which the said Essex White is called "*a citizen of the United States.*"

The earnings of the "mudlarks" of London, who number from 500 to 600 boys and girls, are estimated at from £2,000 to £3,000 a year, that being the amount they would receive for what they pick up.

Mr. John Martin, of Clarke County, Ky., has gone to Canada for a repentant fugitive slave, who writes that he will gladly return from free destitution to an easy bondage.

The Newark *Daily* says the question of the New-Jersey Chancellorship is extensively discussed. The claims of Mr. Williamson are the principal bone of contention.

The new Opera Company at New-Orleans have produced "William Tell."

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Prosecutor and a Policeman Fined and Sent to Prison for Contempt of Court.

Harmon Hennemeyer, a German, was placed at the bar yesterday, charged with forgery in the second degree, an offence the lowest punishment for which is five years in the State Prison. On Nov. 8, he purchased fifty cents worth of confectionery at Weller's saloon, No. 713 Broadway, and succeeded in paying for it with a counterfeit $5 bill on the Citizen's Bank, of Worcester, Mass., receiving the change in good money. He shortly proceeded to the store of Mr. Sandford, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, where he purchased a cravat and tendered a similar counterfeit, which Mr. Sandford at once detected, and gave Hennemeyer into custody. On being searched by the officer a good $5 bill and 60 cents were found upon him. The change he had received at Weller's was not found, and the only way he could account for that circumstance was that he had spent it in taking dinner—a rather expensive dinner for a man in his apparent circumstances. It is probable he gave it to a confederate. But as he professed entire innocence, and there being just a possibility of any guilty intent to utter the bills, which he said he had just received from a sea-captain in payment for some cigars, the jury, with the consent of the District-Attorney, convicted him of forgery in the fourth degree, and Recorder BARNARD sentenced him for two years to the State Prison.

John Healey and Michael Hoey were charged with a felonious assault and battery on Frank McCanna, by stabbing him with a knife, on the 10th October, at his house in Fortieth-street. From the statements of McCanna, and Mrs. Hoey, mother of the defendant, John Healy, it appeared that, in a general state of intoxication, all the parties being relatives, and living in the same house, there was a regular drunken quarrel, in which Mrs. McCanna first struck Mrs. Hoey, who struck her back again, whereupon McCanna assaulted Mrs. Hoey, and was himself assaulted by her son, a mere youth, who stabbed him three times, inflicting but slight wounds, and being aided and abetted in the act by his father-in-law, Hoey, the other defendant. Healey and Hoey both pleaded guilty to simple assault, and were sent, the former to 15 days in the Penitentiary, the latter to 30 days.

The above case was to have been tried on Friday last, and would have been then disposed of, if the complainant, McCanna, wishing not to prosecute, had not refused to obey his summons to appear as witness, and induced Policeman Meercham, of the Eleventh Precinct, also to disobey the subpœna from the Court. As these acts of contumely are not unfrequent with witnesses impeding the ends of justice, Recorder BARNARD was determined to set an example which witnesses in future will do well to observe. He startled the complainant McCanna, by sending him to the City Prison for three days, for contempt of Court, and perfectly astounded the Policeman there, in his uniform, for two days, and fining him $20. The Recorder expressed his regret at having to do so, but remarked, having once begun, he should, in all future cases, pursue the same course. So those on whom subpœnas are served will do well to take heed.

John Wieman was tried for receiving stolen goods, and acquitted.

Martha Irving and Delia Jackson were tried for robbing a returned Californian, named Francis Cornish, who is stopping at French's Hotel, of $110 in gold, in a house of ill-fame in Leonard-street. Jackson was acquitted, but her companion was convicted, and sentenced to two years and four months in the State Prison.

The Sharp Judgment.

THE COMPTROLLER'S MOTION TO OPEN THE PROCEEDINGS GRANTED.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This, it will be remembered, was the renewal of a motion on the part of the Comptroller to open a judgment recovered by plaintiff against the City, upon the report of a Referee, for $40,953 56. The motion was at first denied by Justice INGRAHAM, with leave to renew; and has lately been renewed before Justice CLERKE. He has now rendered his decision: that the judgment must be set aside, and the order of reference revoked. The following is his opinion:

By the 5th section of an Act entitled, "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax," (Laws of 1859, p. 1,127,) the Comptroller of the City, when he has reason to believe that any judgments of record against the Mayor, &c., or which may thereafter be recovered against them, have been obtained by collusion, or founded in frauds, not only is authorized, but required, to take all proper and necessary means to open and reverse the same, and to use the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and to employ counsel for that purpose.

The first question which arose in my mind when this motion was commenced before me was, whether a judgment could be opened on an application made by the Comptroller, pursuant to this statute, when no collusion or fraud has been directly and affirmatively shown, but, nevertheless, palpable error in the proceedings and palpable inadvertence and misconception of duty on the part of the defendant's counsel.

The Comptroller swears, that the action is unfounded and fraudulent, and this belief, whether afterwards substantiated by direct proof or not, is a sufficient justification to him for instituting the proceeding. For this, he is responsible to no one; if he, sincerely entertaining the belief, brings the case before the Court, and on the motion circumstances are disclosed, not amounting to collusion or fraud except such fraud as may be inferred from the manner in which the reference was obtained—not amounting even to intentional breach of duty in any respect on the part of defendant's counsel, but to gross error and mistake, by which a judgment for a large amount has been rendered against the defendants, and the time for remedying the error by appeal has been allowed to elapse, is it not the duty of the Court, now that the case has been properly and legally brought before it, to give the defendants an opportunity of being again heard and effectively defended? Undoubtedly, judgments, as I said on a former occasion, not dissimilar to this, should not hastily, or for slight causes, be set aside; but, where the mistake is manifest, and where, through the inadvertence of counsel, or any other cause, which the defendant himself does not directly sanction, the administration of justice can never be hindered or embarrassed by opening the judgment, and giving the defendant an opportunity of being heard before the suitable tribunal. There are many reasons which satisfy me, that the judgment in this action should be opened; at this time and place, it is not necessary that I should enumerate, or even indicate, all of them. It is sufficient to mention one.

This is an action for representations by the defendant's agents, in relation to the extent of a right, which afterwards proved to be false, to the great alleged damage of the plaintiff.

A motion was made by the plaintiff's counsel for a reference, upon an affidavit stating that the trial of the action would occupy a *long time*, and that a number of separate and distinct *facts* would have to be proved by a large number of witnesses. The notice contained the name of the person whom the plaintiff wished to be appointed referee, requiring that the whole of the issues in the cause should be heard and determined by him. This motion, it appeared from the order, was opposed by the Counsel of the Corporation; whether he actually attended to contest it, so that the Judge was made aware of an earnest and real opposition, I am not informed; but it is quite certain that he did not consent in writing, so that the order, to all intents and purposes, was a compulsory reference. Now, although by section 270 of the Code, all or any issues in an action, whether of fact or law, or both, may be referred upon the written consent of the parties. Section 271 provides that no reference can be *compulsorily* ordered, that is without the consent of both parties, except the trial shall require the examination of a *long account*; in which case the referee may be directed to hear and decide the whole issue, and except where the taking of an account shall be necessary for the information of the Court before judgment, or for carrying the judgment into effect. The order of reference in this action could have been granted only under the first subdivision of the latter section, (271;) that is, on the ground that the trial required the examination of a long account.

But, no such pretence is set forth in the affidavit on which the application is founded; it only states, that a number of separate and distinct facts will have to be proved by a large number of different witness. Nor does it appear from the pleadings, that the examination of a long account, in the legitimate sense of an *account*, could be invoked. The plaintiff, indeed, states by way of aggravation of damages, that he was obliged to expend large sums of money, and to contract to pay large sums of money; but this could not constitute an account against the defendants—so as to bring it within the policy of the law, which compels, in actions growing out of certain dealings based upon an express or implied contract between the parties to an action, or their representatives, a departure from the ordinary method of trial in common law actions. No account of this description can be necessary in an action of tort, or sounding in tort; indeed, if this were permitted, that provision of the Constitution, declaring "the trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall be inviolate for ever," could be always evaded. This is a constitutional right which cannot be too faithfully preserved; and any legislative provision tampering with it should, at the least, be very strictly construed. Compulsory references should be rigorously confined to cases invoking the examination of a *bona fide* account in an action of contract, and should, also, be literally and truly, a *long* account. I, therefore, think that the Court, which granted the order of reference, most manifestly exceeded its power, and, as I believe from some misapprehension, committed a grave error. It would not, perhaps, be proper for me sitting at Special Term, to review the action of another Judge also at the Special Term; even in cases of this description, where the order is voidable. But, here is a statute calling upon the Courts to interpose, as if in any emergency and requiring a certain officer different from the head of the Law Department of the Corporation, to make the application, in questions of vital importance, in which the interests of nearly a million of persons are concerned; we find undoubted and flagrant error, forcing the trial of a difficult and complicated cause before a tribunal, in contravention of the Constitution, and no effort made to rectify the wrong by appeal. Shall I, under such circumstances, hesitate to afford to the defendants such a trial as they are constitutionally entitled to? I am confident, if the judge who granted the order of reference, heard the motion, which I am now about to decide, and recalled the circumstances under which it was granted, that he would be the first to revoke his own order, and set aside the judgment founded upon it.

As I have already intimated, it is unnecessary to consider the other objections to the manner in which this judgment was obtained. The order of reference alone would be fatal to it.

The judgment must be set aside, and the order of reference revoked.

Important Decisions in favor of the City.

Carl Harbech, Assignee, et al. vs. *The Mayor et al.*—The plaintiff in this action sued as the assignee of one Edwin Benton, and claimed to recover $243, for two months' salary as a Police Clerk, appointed by the Mayor, &c., on the 31st December, 1857. The defendants alleged that the said Mayor had no power to appoint Clerks of the Police Courts, but that the power was vested in the Police Commissioners, under the Act known as the Metropolitan Police Act. The case was tried before Hon. CHARLES SWEENEY, Justice of the Second District Court, on the 19th day of April, 1858, and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The defendants appealed to the General Term of the Common Pleas, who reversed said judgment. Many other cases of the same character have been commenced, and are now pending. This case was appealed as a test case to settle the question, whether the Clerks appointed by the Police Commissioners, or those appointed by the Mayor, &c., were legally entitled to draw the salaries. The Court decided in favor of the Clerks appointed under the Metropolitan Police Act.

Felix Hart, Esq., for plaintiff; Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., for defendants.

Christopher C. Ellis vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff in this action sued to recover $631 and interest for building retaining wall and constructing manholes as extra work necessary to be done in the execution of a contract to set curb and gutter and pave Fifty-fourth-street from the Third to the Fourth avenues. The plaintiff claimed that although this work was not included in the specification, that it was impossible for him to complete his contract without performing this work. The defendants claimed that the work involving an expenditure of more than $250 should have been advertised for, and a contract entered into upon sealed bids and proposals. The case was tried before Wm. F. Hern, Esq., Referee, and a decision rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The defendants appealed to the General Term of the Common Pleas, who rendered a decision reversing the judgment with costs.

Stilwell & Swain for plaintiff; R. F. Andrews for defendants.

Action for the Recovery of Personal Property—Conditional Sales.

The Atlantic Cotton Mills vs. *Farnham Z. Tucker.*—This action was brought to recover twenty-nine bales of cotton goods, sold by the plaintiff to one Joseph F. Moyses, in August, 1857, upon the condition that Moyses should give collateral security for his notes in payment. The agreement was made Aug. 7, for 100 bales. Part of these were sent from Lawrence to Moyses on the 12th of the same month, part on the 17th, and the rest, including the bales in question, on the 21st. On the 1st of September, the Company wrote to Moyses, requesting him to send on security, and notifying him that hereafter he must send on security when he sent the order for goods. On the 8th of September, Moyses replied that he would send the notes as soon as he could get them. On the 10th he made a general assignment to the defendant for the benefit of creditors, without preferences. On the 14th of that month this action was brought. The defence was that the goods were delivered by the plaintiff without exacting the performance of the conditions of the sale on the part of the defendant; that the delivery was absolute, and was a waiver of the conditions, and the title, therefore, had passed to him under the assignment. The assignment was the only evidence offered by the defendant, whose counsel moved that the complaint be dismissed on the grounds stated.

The Court refused to grant the motion, but directed the Jury to find for the plaintiff the value of the goods over-estimated at $1,803, with $100 damages for the detention. The defendant's counsel excepted, and the Court ordered that the cause be heard at General Term.

J. Colt for plaintiff; Benedict, Burr & Benedict, for defendant.

Accident on a Steamboat—Suit for Damages.

George H. Topping vs. *the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company.*—This was an action against the defendants to recover for injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiff through the negligence of the agents of the defendants.

The plaintiff is a citizen of Ohio and extensively engaged in business at Ashland, of that State. In August, 1857, he had occasion to travel over the road of the defendants, and was coming across New-York Bay from South Amboy, on the steamer *John Potter*, belonging to the defendants, and used by them in thus transporting their passengers to this City. The plaintiff took a seat upon the upper-deck, conversing with a friend. He was sitting upon a bench under which ran a portion of the machinery of the boat, and his legs were caught in this machinery and much bruised. He states that he was carried to a hotel in this City, where he was confined to his bed for two weeks, and after he was taken home he was further disabled for three months, so much so that he could not attend to his business, and in consequence lost the season. For such loss of time, together with his injuries, he now sues. The defendants deny generally, and say that the plaintiff was injured by his own negligence. They also say that the plaintiff at the time of the alleged injury was on board the steamboat *Joseph Belknap* instead of the *John Potter*. The cause now came on before Judge PIERREPONT and is still on.

A. H. Dana for plaintiff; C. Livingston for defendants.

Trouble between Landlord and Tenant.

Ann Fell and Sarah Fell vs. *John Delaney.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs, who are seamstresses and were tenants of the defendant, at No. 135 First-avenue, in 1858. They complain that while in his house, and while absent one day, the defendant forcibly came in, himself or his agents, and in making some repairs threw lime-sand, &c., over their rooms, furniture and clothing, and also some vests they had in their possession, which they had been making up, all of which were greatly damaged. The defendant denied all the allegations of the ladies' plaintiff, and said he had done nothing of the kind. The cause was before Judge HILTON, of the Common Pleas, and is still on.

Joseph Lux for plaintiffs; J. M. Smith for defendant.

A Hard Case.

Samuel D. Babcock vs. *Royal E. Robbins.*—This was an action tried before Judge BRADY, of the Common Pleas; and was brought to recover the value of a pair of horses sold to the defendant in 1857. The plaintiff gave $600 for the horses, and alleges that defendant warranted them to be both kind, serviceable and sound. He now says that one of them was not sound, and that the other was a "kicking horse;" that they were not worth over $175, and that he sold them for a like sum. He says the defendant knew his representations to be false, and demands the balance of the purchase money not realized from the resale.

Defendant says that his statements as to the horses were true. The case has been on several days, and there is much feeling between the parties, and it will possibly consume a day or two longer.

Martin & Smith for plaintiff; Mann & Parsons and Wm. M. Evarts, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Wade* vs. *Catterwood.*—Motion denied, and bail reduced to $500.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Townsend, et al.* vs. *Bogert, et al.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $7 costs.

Calendar—TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 96, 102, 108, 119, 121, 99, 63, 64, 75, 112, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 67, 72, 76.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 103 to 106, 45, 10, 13, 18, 107, 108, 109, 112.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Nos. 2285, 2425, 2427, 2443, 2445, 953, 1207, 2263, 2239, 2161, 1933, 1723, 2091, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2435, 909. *Part II.*—Nos. 215, 1024, 2968½, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934½.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 663, 697, 715, 631, 265, 273, 1, 487, 699, 711, 713, 714, 227. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1305, 1606, 1621 to 1631, 1633, 1140, 303. *Part II.*—Nos. 1491, 1492, 109, 691, 144, 1195, 1225, 1456, 1556, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 67, 1210, 809, 1168, 1200, 14, 22.

INDIANS OF THE PLAINS AT WAR.—At a meeting of the citizens of Santa Fe, held Oct. 17, to consult as to the best means to be adopted to stop the depredations of the Indians of the Plains, the following resolutions were adopted: 1st. That a company of one hundred men, at least, be forthwith raised and organized, with provision for transportation and subsistence, ready to be called out at any moment for the purpose of proceeding to re-open the road to the States. 2d. That a Committee of three be appointed to receive the names of such persons as may volunteer their services in such company, such Committee being authorized to enlarge their own number if they deem necessary. 3d. That a Committee of fifteen be appointed to obtain subscriptions for the outfit and preparation of such company for the service for which it is raised.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 80 bbls. Ashes, 29,910 bbls. Flour, 2,182 bbls. Corn Meal, 6,464 bushels Wheat, 140 bushels Corn, 21,873 bushels Barley, 22,583 bushels Oats, 4,925 pkgs. Provisions, and 697 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℔ bbl.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 100 bags Rio at 11¾c.@12c.; 1,400 bags at. Domingo on private terms; also, 1 bhd., 10 bbls. and 4 bags Jamaica at 12c. ℔ ℔. Stock of Rio, in first hands, this evening, 23,073 bags.

COTTON—Sales to-day 800 bales at unaltered prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
Middling	11	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12⅛	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, and has been in moderate request, partly for shipment, at drooping prices. We have heard of sales of 13,850 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; extra State at $5 25@$5 40; chiefly at $5 30; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 07½@$5 20; extra Wisconsin at $5 25@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 55; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 60@$5 75, chiefly within the range, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 35	@$4 85
Superfine State	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 07½	@ 5 20
Extra Wisconsin	5 25	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at previous figures. Sales have been reported of 1,400 bbls. in lots, at $5 65@ $5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canada continues quiet at former rates; sales have been confined to 325 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$6 70 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is heavy and languid at $3 60@$4 45 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and depressed at $3 85 for Jersey, $4 20 for Baltimore, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been reported of two boat-loads of Milwaukee Club, at $1 18½@$1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request, and is held with more firmness. Sales have been made of 21,000 bushels, at 85c.@90c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 94c.@95c. for old yellow do. and do.; and 85c.@88c. for new white Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is less inquired for, and is heavy. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bushels, in lots, at 89c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet, yet firm. Sales 8,500 bushels including State at 77c.@79c., and Canada East on private terms, ℔ bushel. Oats are attracting considerable attention, partly from speculators, including Canada at 46½c.@47c.; Western at 46c.@46½c.; State, at 46½c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@45c.; and Southern at 40c.@43c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales North River at 80c.@85c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Sales have been confined to small lots, including New at 12c.@18c. ℔ ℔.

HONEY—Sales have been reported of 82 tcs. and bbls. Cuba on private terms.

IRON—Sales, 80 tons of Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been quiet; prices have not varied.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 100 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 51c.; 20 bbls. do. do. at 43c., and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 29c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 700 bbls., in lots, at 44½c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, to-day, at unaltered figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $16 37@$16 50 for Mess, here; $17 for do. for future delivery, sellers' option, and $11 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut meats and Bacon have been in moderate request at former quotations. Lard has been in demand and sales have been made of 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11⅛c. ℔ ℔. Beef is salable and steady. The day's transactions comprise 600 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 37 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 37½, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 320 hhds. Cuba at 7c.@7½c.; 900 boxes Havana at 7¾c.; and 550 bags Bahia at about 7c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 ℔s. prime on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 900 bbls. at 26c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 600 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@¼d.; 50 bales Sea Island do. at 5-16d. ℔ ℔.; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 16d.; 300 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 200 boxes do. (by steamer) at 50s.; 100 tons Fustic on private terms; 10 tons Clover Seed at 30s., and 5 tons Whalefoots at 20s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. 3d.; 50 tcs. Pork at 5s. 9d.; 100 bbls. do. at 3s. 9d.; 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 50 tcs. Lard and 5 tons Clover Seed at 27s. 6d. For New-Orleans, 6,000 bushels Oats at 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & CO.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and moore inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND!"
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE,
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!

One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in EVERY FAMILY, by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:

NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.

After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.

C. A. CARTER.

We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:

WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Dépôt, 230 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle with full directions for use.

Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.

A splendid Lithographic Show Card printed in colors given with each package. Manufactured by

E. B. STARR.
No. 307 Market st., Newark, N. J.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

CONFECTIONERS, ATTENTION!

A large lot of fancy cake-moulds, copper and tin nougat, baba biscuit, fritter, mushroom, Julienne cutters, Charlotte russe, jelly and blanc mange moulds, jelly-moulds with figures, larding-kneedles, French decorating knives, boxes, fancy cutters, large ice cream freezers, ice cream moulds, &c., all for sale at auction prices, if applied for soon.

STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

READ PORTER'S SPIRIT!
NOW READY.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

A CARD.—THE MANAGERS OF THE FAIR FOR the benefit of the "Wilson Industrial School for Girls," No. 137 Avenue A, take this opportunity to express their grateful acknowledgments to Mr. C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, for the free use of his apartments, and all the conveniences pertaining to them, for the purposes of the Fair. They are not unmindful of the sacrifices made by him in their behalf, and they are persuaded that the success of their effort, which far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, was greatly enhanced by the facilities afforded them by Mr. BREUSING. They hope and believe that such kindness and generosity will meet its due reward.

MARBLE MANTELS! MARBLE MANTELS! MARBLE MANTELS!—For sale at the Warerooms of DONOVAN & SON, No. 102 East 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., comprising an unusually large variety of heavily moulded mantels, of modern designs, consisting of white, veined white and statuary Italian marbles. Those who desire a good bargain will do well to give a call.

FURS.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.,
At LEOPOLD LANG'S,
39 No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Also, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by the subscriber, at very low prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
By G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMONDS
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
By G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Y GOODS.

SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
ELEGANT PARIS ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICH BAYADERE STRIPED and PLAID DRESS SILKS.
VERY RICH EVENING SILKS and ROBES.
ALSO,
A full assortment of desirable styles Low-priced Plaids, Bayaderes, Stripes, &c., &c., &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Are now offering at prices
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
A large and elegant assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels Bands, Curtain-fixtures of every kind.
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES,
And a large and desirable stock of
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., &c.

HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
PRICES REDUCED!!!
Paris Poplins, Paris Printed Cashmeres, Wool Plaids, French Merinoes, M. de Laines, De Beges, Silk and Worsted Crossovers, Lustres, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A full assortment of Plain and Fancy Irish Poplins, of the celebrated manufacture of Pim Brothers, Dublin—
AND
A very large assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS of every description.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
at low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AIGUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make Christmas presents.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES, PARAMATTAS,
WOOL PLAIDS and STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.
On MONDAY, Dec. 12.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in dress patterns, and sold at a separate counter.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
CLOAKS AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Comprising the
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NEW CLOAKS.
NEW CLOAKS.
NEW CLOAKS.
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT CLOTH CLOAKS.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS.
W. D. ELLIOTT, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., respectfully announces to intending purchasers of Cloaks that he has manufactured, in anticipation of the approaching festive season, a most superb assortment of rich and fashionable garments, which he will offer during the next three weeks at astonishingly low prices.
ELLIOTT (late) MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.

LADIES' FURS AND CLOAKS.
APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS.
An unusually large assortment of rich and fashionable articles have been prepared by the subscriber, and will be offered for the balance of the season
AT TRULY POPULAR PRICES.
SPLENDID AMERICAN SABLE CAPES,
TIPPETS, CUFFS AND MUFFS.
Also RICH VELVET CLOAKS
and
RICH CLOTH CLOAKS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
LACE DEPARTMENT.
Our Stock of Lace Goods is replete with all the novelties of the season, comprising
POINT SETS, APPLIQUE SETS,
VALENCIENNES, HONITON, MEDALLION,
AND LACE INSERTED SETS.
LADIES' and INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' and INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN.
DRESS MAKING.
DRESS MAKING.
DRESS MAKING.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
LADIES' FURS.
LADIES' FURS.
LADIES' FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLES, HUDSON BAY SABLES,
RUSSIAN SABLES, RUSSIAN SABLES,
MINK SETS, MINK SETS,
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES AND MUFFS.
CHILDREN'S FURS, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
GENT'S FUR GLOVES, GENT'S FUR COLLARS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager.
No. 54 BROADWAY.

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Having determined to dispose of considerable of their stock before stock-taking on Jan. 1, will offer for the next 20 days,
POINT A'GUILLE SETS,
POINT A'GUILLE COLLARS,
BLACK THREAD SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD VEILS,
BLACK THREAD CAPES, &c., &c.,
at 25 per cent. reduction from usual prices.
EMBROIDERED SETS,
MEDALLION SETS,
INSERTION SETS,
EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
of new and beautiful designs, at the same reduction.
THEIR STOCK OF RICH LACES IS UNSURPASSED,
being imported expressly for the best City retail trade.
The attention of purchasers is earnestly requested.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL SALE.
No. 551 Broadway, until the 31st inst.

English and American De Laine	12½ cents.
English and American Calicoes	10 cents.
Scotch Ginghams	12½ cents.
Poil De Chevers	25 cents.
Silk Alencias	12 cents.
Foulard Silks, 56 cents, worth	87½ cents.
Cuban Cloths, 1½ yards wide	50 cents.
Black and White Silks, handsome	75 cents.
Poplins and Valencias, reduced	25 per cent.
Rich Black Silks	$1

Embroideries, Veils, &c., equally cheap. 200 pocket Handkerchiefs, 50 cents, previously sold $1.
Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS,
In new shapes and elegant designs, not to be found elsewhere.
Also,
MEDALLION AND INSERTION CAPS,
INFANTS' CLOAKS, ROBES AND DRESSES,
ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHAS, BRETELLES, AND WRISTLETS,
THREAD NET SLEEVES AND
MADE-UP LACE GOODS,
in endless variety. All very appropriate for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received several cases of new and uncommonly cheap
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
ALSO,
LACES, VEILS, WINTER GLOVES, GAUNTLET GLOVES,
And the very best
PARIS MADE KID GLOVES,
For both LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

BROADCLOTHS.—BEAVER AND PILOT cloths, cassimeres, satinets, flannel, alpaca, prints, muslins, linens, table-cloths, &c., for sale at reduced prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

301 GRAND-STREET. 301
TO CLOSE OUT THIS STOCK.
We would invite
Especial attention
To our Stock of
NEW AND RICH DRESS GOODS,
Comprising all that is
New, Rich and Beautiful,
In
SIKLS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
MERINOES,
DE LAINES,
VALENTIAS,
VELOURS,
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
CHESTERFIELDS, &c.
Of each and all of the above
RICH DRESS GOODS,
Which are second to none
In this City,
We offer
At a discount of
40 PER CENT. ON THE ORIGINAL COST.
We ask none to buy until they have carefully examined each and every article to test the truth of our assertions.
AGAIN WE ASSERT
We have on hand
$100,000 WORTH OF RICH DRESS GOODS,
Mostly Suitable
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Which we offer at
60 Cents on the Orignal Cost.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION OF RICH SILKS.
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
50 pieces New Styles, at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 50.
50 pieces 75 cents per yard, reduced from $1 25.
100 pieces 5s. per yard, reduced from $1.
75 pieces at 4s and 4s. 6d., worth 6s.
Ladies will please look at these Silks before purchasing elsewhere.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LOW PRICES!
MUSLIN DELAINES, 1s. and 1s. 6d., worth 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Yard-wide ENGLISH PRINTS, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Double-fold PARAMATTAS, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Also, a complete assortment of LOW-PRICE DRESS GOODS, from 1s. 6d. per yard to 4s.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
KID GLOVES FOR THE MILLION.
OPENED, THIS DAY, 500 dozen FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair, equal to any Glove in the market, and never have been sold for less than 7s.
Ladies may rest assured that these Goods are a superior quality, and the most decided bargain ever offered in this City.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
AN IMMENSE RUSH for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
100 pieces ALL-WOOL DELAINE, FULL CHINTZ, at 2s. 6d. and 3s., reduced from 4s. and 6s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have opened TWO CASES
VALENCIA PLAIDS,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At 1s. 6d. per yard, former price 2s. 6d. and 3s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
FRENCH MERINOES, UNDER 50 CENTS PER YARD.
COST 75 CENTS TO IMPORT.
A RARE BARGAIN!

GREAT REDUCTION IN
EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Needlework Sets and Collars,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs.
Rich Medallion Lace Sets and Collars.
Point and Point Applique Lace Sets, &c., &c.
Ladies please call and examine.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
SILKS WORTH $1 75 SELLING FOR $1 12½.
RICH SILK ROBES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT ALMOST HALF PRICE,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND LACE DRAPERIES.
LADIES, IN PREPARING THEIR PARLORS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WILL PLEASE REMEMBER
THAT THEY WILL FIND
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE,
AT AUCTION PRICES.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
WILL BE FOUND
THE CHEAPEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY,
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST PRICES.
Also,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT
OF OPERA and PARTY CLOAKS.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, DEC. 13,
1,200 PIECES
RICH SILKS,
ONLY 75 CENTS PER YARD.
VALUE, $1 25.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, DEC. 12,
3,000 FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
AT FIFTY CENTS,
VALUE, $1.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 12,
1,000 DOZEN
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT $2 25 PER DOZEN,
WORTH $4.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, DEC. 12,
1,000 DOZEN
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT $3 PER DOZEN,
WORTH $6.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, DEC. 12,
1,000 PIECES
RICH SILKS, EXTRA QUALITY,
AT $1 PER YARD,
REDUCED FROM $1 75.

DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS invite special attention to their
SILK DEPARTMENT,
As they now offer FIGURED SILKS,
PLAID SILKS, STRIPE SILKS, BAYADERE
SILKS and SILK ROBES
at much less than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
MERINOES, PRINTED MERINOES, OTTOMANS,
PLAIDS, DE LAINES and PRINTS,
at the lowest prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG and SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
ZEPHYR WOOL SHAWLS
and SCARFS.
A large assortment at the lowest prices, at
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS AND BONNETS—SPECIAL SALE.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
Closing the season's styles at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—VERY HEAVY, $2 per pair; sold much below the market price to pay advances.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 220 BROADWAY.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MARVELLOUS ADVENTURES
AND RARE CONCEITS
OF
MASTER TYLL OWLGLASS.
Newly collected, chronicled, and set forth in our English tongue, by
KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F. S. A.
Adorned with many most diverting and cunning devices
BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.
In one elegant volume. Price $2 50.

"Tyll Owlglass' fame has gone abroad into all lands; thus the narration of his exploits has been published in innumerable editions, even with all manner of learned glosses, and translated into Latin, English, French, Dutch, Polish."—*Carlyle.*

"A book for the antiquary—for the satirist and the historian of satire—for the boy who reads for adventure's sake—for the grown person loving every fiction that has character in it. Such a book as this is the ancient history of *Eulenspiegel.*"—*London Athenæum.*

Among the folkbooks of the German nation no one has obtained so wide and general a circulation as that which chronicles the adventures of the strolling vagabond and wise jester, Owlglass. It has been read by all classes, and by all ages. A favorite with the young for its amusing and quaint adventures, and a study for those who strive by the diligent comparison of different eras of national literature, to arrive at a due appreciation of national character, it possesses a peculiar value for the old. In offering the present beautiful edition, clothed in its elegant holiday dress, the publishers hope that many readers may find amusement and profit in the quaint humor of Master Owlglass.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston.

LIFE AND WRITINGS
OF
RUFUS CHOATE.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston,
HAVE IN PRESS,
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BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE SPEECHES, ORATIONS AND ARGUMENTS
OF
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SECOND EDITION NOW READY:
DR. HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL,
ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE SEXES, &c.
An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1859.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Aspinwall on the 5th, brings later advices from all points of the Pacific Coast. Owing to the inability of the Company contracting to carry the California mail to procure a steamer on the Pacific side in time for the departure from San Francisco on the 21st ult., the *Atlantic* brings forward not only the passengers and treasure, but the mails. The Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel* remains at Aspinwall. The specie list of the *Atlantic* amounts to $1,865,429 33. Among the passengers are Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and his suite, returning from Washington Territory.

The news from New-Granada is of interest. Governor BLANCO of Bogota was murdered on the 1st of November by his brother, JESUS. The difficulty which had this fatal termination, originated in a disagreement about property, which the parents of the two brothers had recently left them. Bolivar was suffering all the horrors of revolution at the last advices. At Mompos, as well as at Coronal, the most shocking atrocities had been committed by persons calling themselves Liberals. The capital of Bolivar, Carthagena, was under a paper blockade at the last advices, and preparations were making to render it still more vigorous. Many other of the New-Granadian States are in the same unsettled condition as Bolivar. The Governor of Magdalena had been authorized to raise a force of 3,000 to defend the rights of that State, and Gen. MOSQUERA, formerly a merchant in this City, had persuaded the Legislature of the State of Cauca to sanction a resolution authorizing $200,000 to be raised among the citizens. On the 29th ult. the inhabitants of Panama celebrated the anniversary of their independence from Spanish rule, by a jubilee equivalent to one of our own Fourth of July demonstrations.

The election of Gen. TOVAR to the Presidency of Venezuela is confirmed; and a majority of the Constitutional Party had been elected. The rebel chieftain ZAMORO had been routed at Barenas by Gen. BRITO, barely escaping with his life, and FALCON, as well as the central army under RUBIN, had fled to Carora. The Constitutional Government had the sum of $400,000 in the public treasury, and 15,000 men enrolled in the army. With this force of men and money it hoped to extinguish the rebellion forthwith.

From the Pacific Coast of South America, we learn of a renewal of hostile operations on the part of the Peruvian President, CASTILLA, against Ecuador. His expedition, numbering 5,000 men, embarked, Nov. 5, from Paita for Guayaquil, where, at our latest dates, their arrival was momentarily expected. It is imagined that the immediate object of CASTILLA, in this resumption of his plans, is to aid a personal friend, ESPANTOSO, who, for the instant, has obtained supreme power in the district of Guayaquil. The supposition is the more plausible, in that the advanced season rendered operations in the interior of Ecuador impracticable. The relations between Peru and Bolivia were in the meantime precarious. The Government of the latter Republic was advancing troops to the frontier, and ECHENIQUE, the exiled Peruvian chief, was recruiting actively to invade Peru. So urgent was the danger deemed, that SAN ROMAN, the commander stationed at the outposts by CASTILLA, had sent hurriedly to the capital for reinforcements. Chili remains in an agitated state, from fears of a threatened revolution. A claim of the United States, of thirty years' standing, founded on the case of the ship *Franklin*, has just been satisfactorily adjusted. On the 1st November a large fire occurred at Valparaiso, destroying valuable warehouses and property to the value of $200,000.

Our California accounts embody no intelligence of moment. Among the more important announcements are the decision of the great case of BOGGS vs. the Merced Mining Company, involving the title to Col. FREMONT'S famous claim. The Supreme Court sustains the title, holding that any frauds in locating the land cannot invalidate the patent, which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, must be accepted as final evidence of right. The result thus happily attained is said to have cost Col. FREMONT and his associates $50,000; but, as compensation, it is estimated that his personal receipts from the estate for the next six months will not fall short of $1,000 a day. Business had slightly revived at San Francisco, though money from the interior was arriving sparingly.

A late dispatch by the Overland Mail states that, on application from the Governor of Sonora, Capt. STONE has received permission to proceed with his survey. Gov. PESQUIERA, it is also stated, has resigned in favor of the Juarez Government. The event was celebrated by a ball on board the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*.

The French troops stationed at Tahiti, according to advices thence to Aug. 8, had been sent to the island of New-Caledonia, to repress a revolt of the cannibals who inhabit there. The war was reported to be fierce and undecided; the cannibals subsisting on the bodies of slaughtered Frenchmen, and the Frenchmen giving no quarter.

The Senate, after adopting a resolution directing its readiness to proceed with Executive business to be announced to the President, resumed the discussion of the Slavery question, Mr. IVERSON, of Ga., leading the way by explaining, in answer to remarks of the *Constitution*, his opinions of the Northern Democracy. His censures, he declared, did not apply to the Administration party at the North; but exclusively to the DOUGLAS wing, which he regarded as eminently unsound. From this starting point the debate took an extended range, Messrs. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, PUGH, of Ohio, JOHNSON, of Tennessee, TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and DOOLITTLE, of Wis., assuming the prominent parts. Mr. TRUMBULL, who appears to act for the Republican party, or who is certainly so regarded by the Southern Senators, was subjected to exhaustive inquisition, in regard to his Anti-Slavery sentiments; so exhaustive, indeed, as to leave him free of the suspicion of possessing more than a *caput mortuum*. The President, before the close of the sitting, announced his purpose of making an Executive communication to-day. The House also devoted itself to agitation; Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) coming out particularly strong upon the grand outlines of the Republican policy, and, not feebly, resisting a vigorous charge led on by STEWART, of Maryland, Dem. This conflict over, Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, imitating Mr. IVERSON, at the Senatorial extremity of the building, made the *Constitution* the subject of remarks, less than flattering in their scope. Its nominal editor he declared to be a foreigner lately attached to the *Journal of Commerce*, while its leading articles were penned in turn by the President and the Attorney-General. He denounced the paper and its triune management, and spared not at all the Administration, either in its partisan, its domestic, or its foreign relations; and concluded by applauding the more liberal traits of the Republican programme. Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, after a few observations from Messrs. FLORENCE and NOELL, followed with a declamatory and ill-timed speech, productive of the worst possible feeling on the part of Southern members. No vote was taken for Speaker.

The financial estimate of Secretary COBB shows that there will be needed, for the year ending June 30, 1861, appropriations amounting to $46,278,893 56. Of this sum, the principal items are: For the Military Academy, $183,892; for fortifications, ordnance, &c., $1,979,678; for the Naval establishment, $11,244,845 63; and to supply deficiencies in the Post-office revenues, $5,988,424 04. The estimated balances from appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1860, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1860, and the balance applied to the service of the ensuing fiscal year, amount to $12,262,452 75. This, with a total of $8,173,582 48 of the appropriations made by former acts of Congress of a specific and definite character, increases the grand total of the estimates to $66,714,928 79. The annual and permanent appropriations for the service of the year ending June 30, 1861, exclusive of the public debt, amount to $51,065,854 70.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed a resolution directing that the grade of the Harlem Railroad track, between Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth streets, be lowered. A communication from the Croton Board, setting forth that the work for the improvement of the High Bridge will become necessary during the ensuing year, and recommending its prosecution by the day and not by contract, was referred. The Board concurred in the appropriation of $11,400 for the Fire Department, and increased the salary of the Water Purveyor to $2,560 per annum. A communication was received by the Board of Councilmen from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, recommending that a portion of the new cupola on the City Hall should be appropriated for a fire observatory, and that the alarm bell should be restored to its former position. A resolution was adopted allowing Hose Company No. 46 and Engine Company No. 29 to use steam fire-engines.

The report of the mortality in the City for the last week shows that there were 30 more deaths than occurred during the preceding week. Compared with the corresponding week of 1857, there was an increase of 57, and with that of 1858, an increase of 60.

Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, has rendered his decision granting the application of the Comptroller that the judgment for $40,953 56, recovered by JACOB SHARP against the City, be set aside. Several cases, of not more than ordinary importance, were tried in the Court of General Sessions. A noticeable event, however, occurred. The complainant, in a case of felonious assault, had, on a former day, refused to appear to prosecute, though subpœnaed to that end by the Court, and had also induced a policeman of the Eleventh Ward, who made the arrest, to disobey the authority of the Court in the same manner. This conduct of witnesses has long been an abuse, seriously impeding the movement of Justice. Recorder BARNARD remarked yesterday that it was time an example was made. He therefore imprisoned the complainant in the City Prison for three days, and the policeman for two days, besides fining him $20.

The funeral of Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD, wife of the Mayor elect, was attended by about five thousand persons, including many representatives from the City, State and general governments. Rev. Dr. TYNG officiated, delivering an impressive address. The body was interred in the family tomb at Trinity Cemetery.

The Stock Market yesterday was inactive, the business done being light in nearly all descriptions. Money easy. French Exchange ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower. English steady, 109⅜@109⅝. The Bank return shows a small loss of Specie, $296,000; and a gain of $788,000 in Discounts.

The sales of Cotton were light. Prices were unaltered. Flour was depressed, and a shade cheaper. Wheat was dull, heavy, and declining. Corn and Oats were more sought after. Rye and Barley attracted less attention. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Spirits Turpentine was more freely dealt in. Hay was in fair request. Hops, Metals, Oils, and Tallow, were quiet. Honey was in demand. Whisky was more plenty, and was lower. The freight engagements were moderate.

Our Union Meetings.

The Union meetings which are about to be held in various parts of the North, will, if the Richmond *Enquirer* fairly expresses the wants and wishes of the South, in requiring us to revolutionize our morals, religion, politics and law, certainly not suffice to reassure those whom the recent *émeute* has alarmed. There is one defect in their organization, which is of itself a fatal obstacle to their usefulness, and that is, that the promoters of them, and the orators who propose to address them, are all men whose devotion to the Union no one ever doubted, and whose complicity with JOHN BROWN nobody ever suspected. Nobody, even in Virginia, for instance, has supposed that JAMES W. BEEKMAN, or WATTS SHERMAN, or MATHEW MORGAN, cherished designs hostile to Southern peace, or were indifferent to the fate of the Union. And yet it is such men as these who are the leaders of the demonstration which it is proposed shortly to hold in this City. The same may be said, *mutatis mutandis*, of that which has taken place in Boston, and of those which are to take place all over the country. Men who have been for years notorious for their dislike to the Anti-Slavery agitation, for their strictly conservative habits of thought, for their strong devotion to the existing order of things, are about to come forward, and with great parade clear themselves of the suspicion of sympathizing with "rank Abolitionists," and of having looked approvingly upon JOHN BROWN'S attempt at Harper's Ferry.

Now this—with all respect be it spoken—strikes us as something very much resembling child's play. The danger to the Union, if the Union be indeed in danger, arises from Southern susceptibility and excitement, from Southern doubts—not about the intentions of old and well known Pro-Slavery Whigs and Democrats, but of well known Republicans and Anti-Slavery men. The Union runs the risk of being dissolved because the South fears, whether rightly or wrongly, that the leading Free-Soilers are on the point of abandoning the strictly legal and constitutional course of peaceable agitation to which they have hitherto adhered, and of entering upon what the French call the *voies de fait*. They ask to have these fears quieted by explicit declarations from the lips of those who have roused them. They want to be reassured as to the intentions of SEWARD and WEED and WILSON and BANKS, and of the hundreds of thousands who follow their leadership. The North responds to the appeal by furnishing the slaveholders with the opinions of EDWARD EVERETT, CALEB CUSHING, JAMES BROOKS and ALEX. T. STEWART, and various others of similar opinions and antecedents.

Without the slightest wish to disparage the value of this movement, we must say it fails to meet the requirements of the case. It can give the South no new assurance of safety. There is nothing in it calculated to calm the apprehensions which create the danger. And so long as declarations of devotion to the Union are confined to the men and the parties whose devotion has never been suspected, the whole movement will wear the appearance of an attempt to hoodwink the South, rather than reassure her by an honest expression of the general sentiment of the Northern people. Virginia will have a perfect [illegible] such a demonstration,—"This is all very well, —but your elections show that you do not represent the majority of your people:—let us know what the *dominant parties* think and intend to do. Let us hear from their representative men and their leading organs."

In our judgment, the coming Union meeting here should be kept wholly aloof from all political partizanship. If it is to express the sentiment of the people of New-York concerning the recent attempt to invade the rights and to disturb the peace of Virginia, its voice should not be that of any party or of any class of our citizens. The South wants to hear, not only what Judge BRONSON, and FERNANDO WOOD, and JOHN VAN BUREN, and JAMES T. BRADY think of the matter, but what ground WM. M. EVARTS, and WM. C. NOYES, and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD are prepared to take upon it. These men have weight and influence in the councils of the party which rules this State; and the South, as well as the whole country, would like to know what policy they advise in regard to Slavery in the Southern States. They should be informed, distinctly and clearly, of the object of the meeting, and invited to participate in its action. If they decline, the country can judge of their motives for so doing. If they accept, they can give the South assurances of some value and meaning, concerning the Union sentiment that prevails in the Northern States.

Another Western War-Cloud.

Capt. PORTER, of our Navy, is apparently bent on rivalling Gen. HARNEY, of the Army, as a diplomatist, and has undertaken a peremptory negotiation in Western Mexico, which may very probably result in accommodating the Administration with a fresh occasion for displaying its splendid knack at shutting stable-doors after the steeds have been stolen.

Our readers may remember that a number of stories have recently found their way from California to the Atlantic seaboard, in relation to an alleged interference of Gen. PESQUIERA, who rules at Guaymas, with the explorations in the Mexican State of Sonora of an American officer, Capt. STONE, and a surveying party under his orders. Nobody but the few directly interested in the matter can, however, be expected to have paid any particular attention to the nature, or to have bestowed any special thought upon the authenticity, of these stories. For, in a general way, squabbles between Americans and Mexicans, on the Pacific coast, excite in the East just about as vivid an interest as would be felt in a renewal of that great African war between King BELL and the King of Acqua, of which we were fortunate enough some time since to chronicle the felicitous termination. The climax of the affair, as threatened now by the emphatic commander of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, invests it with an immediate importance, and makes it worth while for us to set it forth in order.

Three years ago, then, in December, 1856, the Mexican Government, then presided over by Gen. COMONFORT, made a contract with the Mexican house of JECKER, TORRE & Co. for the scientific and topographical survey of all the "waste" or public lands of Sonora. This survey was to be completed within three years, in the best possible manner, and under special forfeit clearly provided for. The contractors were to receive, when their work should have been acceptably done, a full reimbursement of all their expenses, together with *one-third of all the lands surveyed*.

ESCANDON, the great Mexican banker, and M. PAYNO, a member of COMONFORT'S Cabinet at the time of the contract with JECKER, TORRE & Co., also became interested with the latter in said contract.

On the 9th of March, 1857, Capt. J. B. G. ISHAM became interested in the contract to the extent of one-fourth, assigned to him by JECKER, TORRE & Co., upon condition that he should find the necessary parties, and superintend the execution of the surveys required. ISHAM, on behalf of himself and associates, made a contract with J. E. CALHOUN, of San Francisco, (a son of the late Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,) to send down to Sonora the necessary parties to do the work required; and they assigned to CALHOUN an undivided half-interest in the original contract in compensation therefor. CALHOUN associated with himself the following parties, all of whom are San Franciscans, viz.: J. MORA MOSS, Dr. H. H. TOLAND, SAMUEL J. INGE, and LENT, SHERWOOD & Co. This Company organized the necessary surveying parties, sent them down to Guaymas under the command of Capt. STONE, and have expended over $120,000 in the attempt to carry out the stipulations of the contract above described.

Capt. STONE, with his surveying party, sailed from San Francisco for Guaymas in March, 1858, or one year and a half after the conclusion of the contract.

When they reached the Mexican shores, COMONFORT and his Government had passed into history with the usual velocity of snowflakes, sinful pleasures and Mexican magnates, "a moment bright, then gone forever." PESQUIERA was master of Sonora, and PESQUIERA declined to recognize the contract of COMONFORT. He received Capt. STONE as a private gentleman on his travels, but refused to authorize his contemplated surveys. Capt. STONE and his Company, however, succeeded in making their way into the remoter districts of Sonora, where they had the field quite to themselves, surveyed to their hearts' content, and marked off some fifteen millions of acres in the northern section of the State, and upon the islands of the Gulf. But precisely because they found here none to dispute their right, they felt the necessity of extending their operations to more thickly-settled and immediately available regions. They approached Guaymas, and fell into the hands of Gen. PESQUIERA. We have already explained the anomalous position of the military Governors of the Mexican States who are, in point of fact, so many trustees of the Mexican sovereignty during the temporary abeyance of all constituted supreme authority in the nation. Gen. PESQUIERA, acting on his own lights, repudiated the contract advanced by Capt. STONE, and enforced his view of the case by irresistible, if not by irrefragable, arguments. Capt. STONE, yielding to the force of circumstances, abandoned his work, came to Washington last July, laid his complaint before the President, and asked protection in behalf of his principals, nearly all of whom are American citizens.

It is not known that any steps have been taken by our Government in consequence of these representations, nor do we believe that any decisive steps have been yet so much as determined upon at Washington. For since Capt STONE and his American principals claim the right to survey Sonora under a contract executed between the Comonfort Government and the Mexican house of JECKER, TORRE & Co., the case is clearly and exclusively a Mexican matter. Nevertheless Capt. PORTER, of the *St. Mary's*, has undertaken to settle the business in a very summary fashion, and at the latest advices had menaced Guaymas with bombardment by his own vessel, and Sonora with invasion by the American forces at Fort Buchanan, if Capt. STONE is not at once permitted to go on with his work.

Whatever may be the validity of the contract under which Captain STONE assumes to act, there can be no conceivable justification for such an interference to enforce it by an American naval commander. It has never been the policy of our Government to make itself the guarantor of contracts entered into between foreign governments and our own citizens. The case of the Garay Tehuantepec contract is a recent and striking instance of adherence to this policy in the face of the most earnest attempts to infringe upon its traditions. The Senate, in that instance, it will be remembered, struck out from the Gadsden treaty, by a large vote, a clause which had been inserted into that document with the express purpose of committing us to just such a guarantee. Much less, therefore, can we be expected to make ourselves responsible for the fulfillment of conventions entered into between the subjects of the government of a foreign State, merely because the advantages of these conventions have been transferred to American parties in interest. Notwithstanding all which incontestible reasoning, there lies the *St. Mary's* off Guaymas, with a valiant naval officer on board of her, and her guns pointed at the Mexican town.

We trust that the President will not leave his course in this matter at all dubious, nor wait for a brilliant bombardment, to be afterwards formally disavowed. We cannot afford a war with Mexico, and a surreptitious acquisition of Sonora, under cover of a cloudy set of instructions and the smoke of Capt. PORTER'S cannon.

The San Juan difficulty demanded, according to the President, the mission of Gen. SCOTT to compose the tempest excited by Gen. HARNEY. It can hardly be necessary to send Commodore STEWART after Capt. PORTER—but something should be done, and that at once.

Mr. Curry on the Crisis.

The passionate partizan palaver in which the time of the present Congress has thus far been consumed, has been interrupted by at least one grave, serious and statesmanlike speech, which deserves not the less attention that it has proved almost equally unacceptable to each of the sectional factions now clamoring for the ear of the country.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, has made his mark at Washington, by bringing into the House of Representatives the facts, and nothing but the facts, of the great issue now debating so angrily, and for the most part so blindly, from Maine to Texas. After the weary platitudes of professional agitators, Northern and Southern alike, bent only on twisting some advantage to themselves and their party out of every word that falls from their opponents' lips, and every incident which marks the current of passing events, Mr. CURRY'S masculine, honorable and candid analysis of the actual political condition of the United States is in the highest degree refreshing. From the beginning to the end of his brief and emphatic speech, it was plain that the member from Alabama was doing his best to find out precisely where we stand, and what are the prospects before us. A dozen such speeches from either side of the House would be worth more in clearing up this crisis of our history than weeks of the petty skirmishing which has of late years grown so fearfully upon our legislative bodies.

Mr. CURRY distinctly declares that the Southern States cannot possibly accept a National Government put into power by the Republican party. In the event of the election of such a Government, he thinks it will be the duty of the Southern people to organize an independent nationality of their own; and he gives his reasons for this conviction, calmly, logically, with a freedom from rant, intemperance and misrepresentation, which make it impossible for any thoughtful man to treat his propositions lightly.

He begins by admitting fairly and fully that the Republican Party has been most unjustly saddled with the responsibility of JOHN BROWN'S fanaticism, and most irrationally and dishonestly confounded with the faction of the Abolitionists. No Republican, we imagine, can claim for himself and his leaders more clear and honorable characters than Mr. CURRY accords to them. But the Republican Party, says Mr. CURRY, cannot stand still on its present ground. Its actual attitude of hostility to the extension of Slavery beyond the limits in which that institution is now confined can only arrest the growing Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North so long as there is work to be done in this attitude. Let the Republicans be raised into power on the waves of Northern opinion and Northern feeling, and hostility to Slavery must be raised with them—a hostility which, in the nature of things, cannot be stayed forever at this or that point, but must encroach upon its natural enemy, Slavery, so long as Slavery has any existence within its reach. The real question, therefore, with the South, says Mr. CURRY, is not what can be done to defeat the Republican Party, but what can be done to destroy the power which makes the Republican Party possible. The vital point for Southern men to ascertain is, not whether one or another Republican member of Congress knew what he was about when he recommended people to buy a book against Slavery, but whether the tide of Northern antagonism to Slavery can by any means be turned back. If it cannot be so turned back, then the South must elect between Slavery and the Union. Believe the Republicans to be entirely sincere in their professions of nationality; believe that Mr. SEWARD meant to lay down only a philosophical proposition, and not at all a political motive, of action when he preached his doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," and you must yet see that the issue of Slavery or the Union is the gist of the crisis at which we stand, and that the South may as well make her election at once.

Here is a broad, firm, intelligible basis of discussion. If there are men enough in Congress capable of rising to the height of this argument to deal with it as fully and as honestly as the new member from Alabama has done, the Washington debates of the Winter will have a value and an influence which the public certainly have not hitherto expected them to possess.

SHAM APOLOGIES.—Messrs. KELLOGG and LOGAN have followed the example of many illustrious predecessors, and have "apologized" for their late attempt to assault one another on the floor of the House. Unfortunately, however, these "apologies" have come to be almost as repugnant to the public taste as the offences for which they are expected to atone. Anybody can feel sorry for having grossly misbehaved himself, or at least can say that he does, but it is only people of some civilization that can keep their fists out of the faces of people who have the misfortune to differ from them in opinion. It is certainly a most extraordinary circumstance that a session of Congress never passes without a bout at fisticuffs between two honorable members on the floor. There was, perhaps, a time when it might possibly have been rare enough to be a little exciting, but that time, if it ever existed, has long gone by, and a "Congressional fight" has now come to be the stupidest, tamest, most prosaic and most repulsive of all the episodes of the session. Any incentive to personal combats, therefore, which may once have been found in the *éclat* which usually attends the actors in "a scene," are no longer to be had, and members may fairly be presumed to assault one another through sheer inability to endure one of the first restraints entailed by a single step out of barbarism.

We wish the "buffers" and "bruisers" who furnish the House with these little riots, whether they mean to mend their manners or not, could be taught that the public doesn't care a straw for their apologies. The "regrets" which come after a rough-and-tumble fight are a thorough sham, and everybody knows it. They don't prove a particle of respect for parliamentary etiquette, or for the usages of debate. No man who has the smallest sense of what is due to such a deliberative body as the Congress of the United States could engage in a pugilistic encounter in the middle of it. The way in which real respect is shown, is by a man's daily behavior, and not by his apologies. Any sot can say he is sorry, the morning after a debauch, but it is only sober and respectable men who keep from committing debauches at all.

Fast Screw-Ships for Passengers.

The very decided economy and practicability of the iron screw-ship for freight service, not only as a competitor of the paddle and clipper, but as a successful rival of the sailing coaster, even in the transportation of coals, which, of all manner of goods, are least in a hurry, is now thoroughly established. *Therefore*, contrary to the vague popular notion, and to much of the professional doctrine, we believe in the iron screw-ship for fast passenger service.

We all know the screw possesses no inherent merits of moment over the paddle; that as instruments of transmitting steam power to water, they are practically alike; but that the two unparalleled advantages of the screw are, that it always has a *chance* to work, and that it may, in nine cases out of ten, impress its rival, the wind, into its service; while both waves and wind trammel and interrupt the full and economical action of the paddle, nine-tenths of the time, by rolling the vessel. While the wheels of a paddle-ship are alternately up in the air or buried shaft-deep in the waves, the caudal-fin of the screw-ship is rarely lifted from its steady work. And we all know that the North Atlantic is at once the highway of the greatest commerce and the very cock-pit of the elements. Now, since *everything* favors the screw and opposes the paddle, in our trans-Atalantic freight service, which *can* hold up a little for billows and tempests, by what sublime flights of logic do we establish the paddle and throw over the screw for a more difficult service, which *cannot stop* for wind or wave, but which demands every possible inherent and accessory advantage? The popular comment we hear daily: "The screw is slow." That is because half the horse-power is applied to it. With a given consumption of coal, the difference in speed is the other way. The *Himalaya* (screw) has run as fast as ever the *Persia* ran; and in countries where they happen to have screw-*ships*, nobody complains of their slowness. We should hardly settle the point beyond question by comparing a North River screw-tug with the *Francis Skiddy*. The other, and more sage, popular objection is, that screw-ships vibrate unpleasantly. The earlier ones did; but this has been entirely remedied in most of the modern ships, and is not a necessary, or in most cases a possible, consequence. But what if we should very much increase the length of ships, in order to decrease their resistance?—how would this affect the screw? If they roll more, as is generally assumed, they only aggravate the troubles of the paddle; but they must and will *pitch* less. Hence the screw, which now lifts out of water, in a heavy head-sea, will hardly fail to stick to its work at all times. Since wind is to be a considerable auxiliary in case of the screw, less, or certainly no more, engine and boiler-power is required. Since the screw requires fast speed of engine, it is much better adapted to high-pressure steam—another element of economy—than the slow-moving paddle. And this very high steam, by giving the screw a higher velocity, will allow smaller area of screw, and hence less draft of water—another element of economy and a great point in commercial success. As to reliable and cheap speed, therefore, the screw has no drawbacks, but each new feature seems to favor it.

Another, and really a more well-founded question, is, can we secure high ocean speeds at all, within the bounds of pecuniary possibility. It may be admitted that the screw is the proper instrument, and that with models allowing 14 knots an hour, with say 100 tons of coal per day, it will and ought to supersede the paddle. The whole recent practice of steam navigation proves that the models of ships are not adapted to economical high speeds. Twenty knots an hour is possible, but it costs perhaps 200 tons of coal per day. The *first* step in economy is to revolutionize the model, and history and science teach us only one way to do that—lengthen it. Every inch we add to the beam costs fuel; every inch we add to the length saves fuel. But can we really put into practice conditions like these, on the ocean, among the fierce storms and trying seas of the North Atlantic? Can such ships be streng and safe? There are plenty of men who can prove on paper that very long ships are both unsafe and impracticable; they have already proved, years ago, that ships like the *Persia* will not run, and that vessels of the *Great Eastern's* tonnage will draw 200 feet of water, and many other wonderful things. Nevertheless, since all substantial improvement has been in the direction of increased length—even up to 13 breadths in length—we may safely assume that there must and will be ships, say 600 feet long, or more.

It is very remarkable that the Americans, of all others, should suppose that long ships cannot be strengthened—should propose that the old steamship forms and devices for stiffening the hull must be preserved inviolate, no matter what new conditions may arise—especially since they have already accomplished feats in this direction which astonish even the British. Look at our Long Island Sound steamers. Observe their shallow hulls, light timbers, extreme length and sharpness, and tremendous weight of engines and boilers; and mark the manner in which they roll and pitch in a sea not unfrequently very severe and trying, off Point Judith. The backbone which holds them together is a simple light frame of timbers—not right in the middle, in the neutral axis, where it would do as much good as so many ropes—but away over the hurricane deck, where it can act like the web of a girder. There is not the slightest objection to the use of these *hogging frames* in ocean ships. If of iron they may be of immeasurable strength, and yet so light as to be almost unperceived as dead weight. They are already adopted on the propellers of the lakes, which are really ocean vessels. Another deviation from the old-fashioned rule is as convenient as it is important. What is the particular necessity of loading down the extreme bows of a passenger ship with untold tons of spars, anchors, chain-cable and heavy fixtures and movables; of loading down the extreme stern with engines and boilers, and of leaving the buoyancy or upward strain, unresisted in the middle? The anchors can be as well worked further aft, and the power can be as well arranged in a more central position,—it certainly is in case of paddle engines. Why should the whole ship be placed under extreme and unnecessary strain at all times, whether in calm or storm, if not for the purpose of loading her down with dead weight to resist this strain? We can see no other reason. We make a ship so that it can hardly help breaking in two, anyhow,—all the weight at the ends, and no stiffening in the middle, and then reason from these premises that they certainly will break in two if they are lengthened! People who have traveled on sharp, low and fast ships, like the *Persia*, tell us that they are very wet—that instead of going over seas, they go through them. What of it? Must we conduct the waves into the cabin and all over the decks because it happens to break over the bow? Let the forward part of the ship be considered as a hollow wedge, put there for the sole purpose of saving power, and not to be visited by passenger or sailor, during the whole voyage. Let it be covered with water at each pitch, and so shaped as to turn it back into the sea. Then place a strong, high bulkhead or bulwark, like the old bow of the ship, behind this false bow, to turn aside the water and keep the decks comfortable. There is really no necessity, in a properly constructed ship, of loading or visiting the forward part—therefore let it be free to accomplish its assigned and most important function without interruption. And the longer vessels are made, the less they will pitch, and the less amount of water they will ship. But they will roll—that can be remedied. Build a ship about three-quarters of a mile wide, and its roll will not be perceptible, except in very heavy weather. But such vessels will not, as a general rule, be fast. Since we have the ocean to deal with, we must not make too many demands. If we can run safely at, say, eighteen or twenty knots, *as we can*, we shall probably have to submit to unsteadiness for some years to come.

An Unhappy Organ.

We have thrown the Richmond *Examiner* into a very unhappy state of mind. That amiable and intelligent sheet devotes over a column to denunciation of the TIMES, as a much 'more dangerous enemy of the Conservatism' which the *Examiner* represents "than the *Tribune*." We should hope so. The *Examiner* and the *Tribune* are playing, actually if not consciously, the same game. Their Conservatism is of the same stripe. Both are aiming at a direct sectional collision between North and South on the question of Slavery. Each pursues precisely the course which, if generally followed by the section which it claims to represent, must end in dissolution. Neither will confess that this is its object; but both are ready to hazard the issue, rather than waive or abate one jot of their sectional pretensions.

The TIMES is decidedly and resolutely hostile, and hopes to make itself "dangerous," to all "Conservatism" of this sort. The *Examiner*, by taking a common-sense view of the subject, could have spared itself the trouble of fabricating a variety of allegations against the TIMES for the sake of making good its charge. It would have avoided the necessity of saying that the TIMES is a "Seward organ"—that it "seeks the triumph of a sectional party"—and that it "advocates the election of SHERMAN as Speaker of the House." Still, the *Examiner* would probably have said all these things just the same, whether they were necessary to its end or not. It has a palpable fondness for falsehood and vituperation, which is not to be balked by any trifling circumstance of that sort.

Our principal offence in the *Examiner's* eyes lies in the fact, that we have intimated to the country that "the dangers of disunion are not imminent." It accuses us of thus "misleading the timid capitalists of the North." Suppose we have done so:—how is Virginia to be harmed thereby? Have we interfered with some nice little scheme of the *Examiner*? Had it any interests dependent on the alarm of Northern capitalists? Is its pet project of inviting LOUIS NAPOLEON to take the South under his protection, likely to miscarry? Or does it see the prospects of its Presidential candidate growing dim under the growing influence of courage and common sense, both North and South?

The fact is, it will not do to attach too much importance to the solemn fulminations of the Richmond Press just at present. They have three very vigorous and enterprising journals there,—each representing a different interest, and all riding a grand steeple-chase for the Presidential prize. The *Enquirer*, which backs Gov. WISE, has just now the decided advantage:—the military achievements, the formidable messages and proclamations, and the unquestionable vigor and activity of His Excellency in the Harper's Ferry crisis, have given him a prodigious stride ahead. The *Examiner*, which favors the nomination of Mr. HUNTER, finds it necessary to outdo its rival in vehemence, and makes up in violent language what it lacks in available facts. And the *Whig*, the able organ of the Opposition, disdains to be left behind in this political race. The affair will soon be over, and then, perhaps, the *Examiner* may recover its wind and its good temper. We should not be surprised, after the race is done, to see it even abandon its seductive plot for hiring Zouaves and Turcos to guard and keep the Old Dominion, and sit down resigned, if not contented, for another term under the national protection of the Stars and Stripes.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—Capt. SHERRILL, of the brig *H. C. Brooks*, from Gonaives, brings dates to Nov. 30. The market for provisions was well supplied. The coffee crop was very late, although reported good; sales were being made at [illegible], currency, ₱ 100 lbs. Logwood, $45@$48 ₱ [illegible]. There was no political news of importance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Return of Gen. Scott.—The return of Gen. Scott from his mission to the Island of San Juan has been almost as unexpected as was his departure. Some fears were entertained that the infirmity of years would render the journey too wearisome for his strength, but the result is happily different. Immediately after his disembarcation from the *Atlantic* last evening he went to his residence in Twelfth-street, where the members of his family gave him a welcome more grateful doubtless to the old veteran's feelings than any of the ovations have been which he has received since his departure. Gen. Scott states that since he left this City, on the 20th of last September, he has traveled 13,000 miles. So far from impairing his health, the constant changes have been of decided benefit, and he says that he was never more robust and vigorous than he is at present. He expresses the greatest gratification at the warm reception which has everywhere been accorded him. With regard to the results of his mission, Gen. Scott chooses to be silent, preferring that the people should receive their information through the proper channel.

A Very Foolish Agreement Fulfilled.—Sometime prior to the late Charter Election, Nicholas Schmedes made an agreement with John W. Coe, that if Mr. Havemeyer should not be elected, he would walk from the St. Nicholas Hotel, down Broadway to the Astor House, barefoot, and accompanied by music; if Mr. Havemeyer should be elected, Mr. Coe was to do the same thing. The losing party, failing to perform the walk, was to forfeit $300. At 1½ o'clock yesterday, Mr. Schmedes fulfilled his agreement. At the appointed hour there was a very large gathering in front of the St. Nicholas to see the performance, and to laugh at the performer; but many of them were disappointed, for as soon as the fifer and drummer appeared, the crowd was so great that Mr. Schmedes' bare feet could not be seen. He walked down Broadway rapidly, supported on either side by a friend, and followed by a number of half-grown boys, who hooted and yelled to their hearts' content. At the Astor House there was a large number of people to receive him, but they, too, waited in vain, as Mr. Schmedes was taken away by his friends as soon as he arrived opposite the hotel. As the sun was shining at the time, and the pavement was dry, the silly fellow could not have suffered much inconvenience. Before starting, the other party offered to take $100 and release him, but the tender was declined.

The Caledonian Club.—At the invitation of the Caledonian Club, Mr. John Mason delivered a lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute, upon "The History of Scotland." The lecturer, after briefly reviewing the myths connected with the earlier period of Scottish history, stated that no reliance could be placed on the records prior to the reign of Kenneth II., A. D. 839. The conflicts with the Picts, and subsequently with the Danes, were hastily sketched, both of which went to show the free spirit of the Scots. Next, the long struggle with the English was narrated, and the bravery and perseverance of Wallace and Bruce were both eulogized. Mr. Mason spoke in commendatory terms of the formation of the Kingdom of Great Britain, every article of which, he said, bore the stamp of equality. Scotland he deemed in advance of England in that she had separated the Church and the State, to the great advantage of both. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Maclelland, and heartily seconded by the audience.

An Extradition Case.—Proceedings were yesterday commenced before United States Commissioner Betts, under the extradition laws of the United States, for the surrender of Dr. Gustav Schilling to the authorities of Wurtemberg, where he is charged, in the Royal Court of Stuttgardt, with having forged and uttered three bills of exchange, with the proceeds of which he escaped to this country. The transaction was, in some way, connected with the settlement of the Doctor's business affairs, which had become involved. The accused is a musical author of some celebrity, having enjoyed the confidence of the King of Wurtemberg and family. He is about 50 years of age, of genteel address, and made a favorable impression in Court. He denies, in toto, the truth of the charge against him. At the request of Mr. McKeon, one of the counsel for the prosecution, the case was adjourned until to-day at 1 o'clock, to afford the necessary time to examine the papers.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans.—This Association held its Twenty-third Anniversary meeting yesterday noon, at the Asylum on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and elected thirty managers. The following are the names of the ladies chosen: Mary W. Mason, Margaret Roosevelt, Anna H. Shotwell, Anna F. Willis, Elizabeth Bowne, Ellen Burling, Hannah W. Collins, Mrs. J. M. Cockroft, Mrs. S. N. Dodge, Mary K. Day, Mrs. Amos R. Eno, Mary Few, Mrs. James Hurd, Mrs. Caroline C. Hull, Mrs. D. W. James, Mrs. Sarah Lankford, Sarah S. Murray, Mrs. J. J. Phelps, Mrs. J. N. Phelps, Fanny Paxson, Eliza B. Stewart, Mrs. J. Stokes, Mrs. E. M. Stoughton, Mrs. C. Shaffer, Anna C. Tatum, Sarah F. Underhill, Lydia G. Underhill, Cornelia L. Westerlo, Mrs. E. P. Willets, Mrs. Rachel Whitehead.

Italian Landscapes.—For several years past, an American landscape-painter, George L. Brown, has been constantly employed at Rome executing commissions for English and American visitors. His views of the Campagna, lakes, and mountains in the vicinity of Rome are highly esteemed for their authenticity and the sentiment they embody. Mr. Brown excels in exact and effective drawing, and in atmospheric effects of color. He is now here on a visit; and, before delivering the pictures executed for several of his countrymen, has obtained leave to exhibit them. He has also laid open the rich and varied contents of his portfolio, consisting of highly-finished drawings of memorable Italian scenes. The exhibition is free, and is open at Parker's looking-glass store, Broadway, near Ninth-street.

The Liability of Steamboat Proprietors as Common Carriers.—Mr. B. F. Mudgett recently brought an action against the Bay State Steamboat Company, for the recovery of the value of a valise which was stolen from his state-room on board the *Metropolis*, while he was on his way to Boston. He left his state-room temporarily in the evening, locking the door of the apartment and putting the key in his pocket. While he was absent the room was entered and his valise stolen. Defendants proved that the plaintiff was aware that there was a baggage-master on board the boat who received trunks and valises, and who gave checks for their safe delivery. Judge Stewart, before whom the case was tried, charged that the defendants were responsible, the plaintiff not being obliged to leave his valise with the baggage-master, as it contained articles of wearing apparel only. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff.

Prof. Chadbourne on Iceland.—Prof. Chadbourne, of Williams College, who has recently returned from Iceland, delivered the closing lecture in the Rutgers Course at Rutgers Institute last evening. He described the volcanic appearance of the country, the massive glaciers, the fruitful valleys, the rude habitations of the majority of the inhabitants, and the wonderful geysers, or hot springs. He favored the chemical explanation of these springs, that the eruptions are produced by steam generated from water impregnated with silex, which can be heated to far above the boiling point before the steam is formed, the eruption being caused by sudden generation. He estimated the population at 60,000, with 300 priests likewise engaged in secular occupations. He hinted his belief that the Northmen were originally the discoverers of this Continent, and announced his intention to examine further on that point.

Fire in Worth-street.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the coal-yard of Samuel S. Thorp, Jr., No. 105 Worth-street. The engines were ordered off about 5 o'clock by the Chief-Engineer, and the steam-engine, "John G. Storm," was left to put out the fire, which, it is thought, will be extinguished by this morning. The loss will probably amount to $600; not insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the hot-air furnace of Messrs. Phelps, Bliss & Co., whose store adjoins the coal-yard. It was first discovered last Friday, and two hydrant streams were thrown upon it until it was supposed to be extinguished.

The Navigation of the Connecticut River Closed.—The *City of Hartford* and *Granite State*, after making their way up the Connecticut River as far as Middletown, on Friday, were obliged to return to New-Haven, where they discharged their cargo, that it might be dispatched by railroad to Hartford. On Saturday evening, the *Granite State* made the trip from New-Haven to this City, in place of the *Elm City*, but she has now been withdrawn for repairs, and the *City of Hartford* will alternate through the Winter with the *Elm City*—the *Traveler* being reserved as a freight boat, with the *Champion* to fall back upon in case of emergency.

Mr. Sickles and his Colleagues.—Major George B. Hall, of this City, received a letter, yesterday, from Hon Daniel E. Sickles, in which he says that his reception by his colleagues in Congress, at the present session, has been, if possible, more cordial than ever, with one or two insignificant exceptions. A paragraph in a Baltimore paper, extensively copied, intimated that it was otherwise.

A Noteworthy Marriage.—E. G. Culling Eardley, Esq., only son of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., of Bedwell Park, Hatfield, England, was married, yesterday, in Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, to Miss Emily Florence Magee, only daughter of James Magee, Esq., of New-Orleans, La.

Robbed her Landlady.—Sarah Deas was arrested on Sunday evening at a disreputable house, on a charge of having robbed the inmates of the dwelling, No. 385 Water-street, where she was boarding, of $150 in money and two silk dresses. She confessed having stolen the dresses and $14 in money, and was committed by Justice Osborn.

The Marriage Relation.—Judge Clerke will deliver the eighth lecture of his Course this evening, in the Law-Lecture room of the University—subject, "The Marriage Relation." The law of divorce, and the effect of the statutes of '48 and '49 on marital rights, will be particularly considered. Students at law and others are invited to attend.

More Counterfeit Money.—Mr. Polhamus, the telegraph operator at the Police Head-quarters, was informed last evening that one dollar counterfeit notes on the Bank of Rutland, Vermont, were in circulation. The Thirteenth Precinct Police arrested William Thompson for passing one of the bills.

Sudden Death.—Allen Ross dropped down in front of No. 360 Water-street, last evening, and was picked up by the Fourth Ward Police. He died on the way to the New-York Hospital. The cause of his death is supposed to have been bleeding of the lungs. An inquest will be held to-day.

Hymenial.—It is rumored that Mrs. Burdell-Cunningham is about to be married to a gentleman of this City, and that the bridal outfit is nearly completed.

Decease of an Old Merchant.—Benj. Woolsey Rogers, for many years a leading merchant of this City, died yesterday morning, at the advanced age of 85 years.

Coroners' Inquests.

EXAMINATION OF AN AMATEUR PRIZE-FIGHTER.

Patrick Fannon, the man who is charged with having caused the death of Patrick Honeyman, in a prize-fight at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and First-avenue, was examined yesterday by Coroner Schirmer. He stated that he was a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, and an iron-worker by occupation. In reference to the accusation against him he declined to say anything. At the conclusion of the examination the prisoner was fully committed to prison, pending action by the Grand Jury.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Thomas Crawley, a workman engaged on the canal-boat *Laurel*, was fatally injured on Saturday by a part of the derrick which was used in unloading the vessel, breaking and falling upon him. Coroner Gamble held an inquest. Deceased was thirty-two years of age.... The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mary Thompson, a woman 26 years of age, residing at No. 83 Cherry-street, who died in consequence of burns received by her clothes catching fire from a grate.

Police Reports.

SETTING FIRE TO A SHIP.

Officers Vanderzee and Swain arrested, yesterday, on board the ship *Atlantic*, Capt. Davall, from Fayal, J. C. McAvoy, who is charged with setting fire to the ship *Japan*, off Fayal, on the 15th of June last. The prisoner was sent to this port by the *Atlantic*, which vessel is bound to Boston, and put into this port in distress, having small-pox on board.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

HARLEM RAILROAD—HIGH BRIDGE—APPROPRIATION FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—INCREASED SALARY FOR THE WATER PURVEYOR.

Alderman Seagrist presented a resolution before the Board of Aldermen, last evening, directing the Street Commissioner to notify the Harlem Railroad Company to lower the grade of its track between Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth-streets, to the regular grade of Fourth-avenue, and in the event of its failure to do so within twenty days, to proceed to perform the work himself and charge the expense to the Company. It was adopted, *nem. con.*

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, requesting that a part of the new cupola on the City Hall be set apart for an observatory, and that the fire-alarm bell in the Park be again placed on the roof of the City Hall. It was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

The Street Commissioner was authorized to advertise for proposals for a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 29.

A resolution directing the same official to have the partitions in the Governor's Room, City Hall, removed, and appropriating $1,500 therefor, the work to be performed without advertising for estimates, was reported by the Committee to which the subject had been referred. It was laid over.

The Committee on the Fire Department reported adversely upon the resolution of the Fire Commissioners, in favor of adhering to their former action in relation to disbanding Engine Company No. 29 and Hose Company No. 18. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, representing that the prosecution of the work for the improvement of the High Bridge, for the purpose of bringing into the City a larger supply of water, and also the connection of the new grand Reservoir with the Aqueduct at Ninth-avenue, will become necessary during the ensuing year, and asking for authority to prosecute the work by the day and not by contract. It was referred.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of concurring with the Councilmen in appropriating $11,400 for "the absolutely necessary expenses of the Fire Department" for the present year. It was adopted.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported in favor of increasing the salary of the Water Purveyor to $2,500 per annum, to take effect from Oct. 1 last.

Alderman Brady said he should vote for the resolution. Dr. Rollins, the present incumbent of the office, was a good man. He was for giving him the $2,500, because he ought to be enabled to keep pace with other office-holders, who, now-a-days, would keep their fast horses and fast women.

Alderman Starr opposed the resolution, and amended it by a clause providing that the Water Purveyor and Register should receive $2,000 a year each.

The amendment was lost—yeas 5, nays 10.

Alderman Starr moved that each of the officers named receive $2,250 per annum each. This was lost.

Alderman Starr then moved that each of the officers receive $2,500 each per annum.

Alderman Boole called for a division of the question, and the report was adopted, (Ayes 13, Nays 2.)

Before the vote on the other portion of the question could be pressed, the Board adjourned to Thursday, 5 P. M.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A NEW BELL-TOWER—TWO MORE STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

The Board of Councilmen last evening received and laid over, a resolution to appropriate $500 for a portrait of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, relative to appropriating a part of the City Hall cupola for an observatory, and urging the importance of replacing the alarm-bell in its former position, was referred.

The ordinance creating the office of Inspector of Steam-boilers in the City of New-York, was received and laid over.

A resolution was adopted, that the rooms now occupied by Hose Co. No. 4, and Engine Co. No. 41, be assigned to the Thirteenth Precinct Police, upon the removal of said Hose and Engine Companies.

A resolution granting permission to Valley Forge Hose Co. No. 46, to do duty immediately with a steam fire-engine, in the Districts in which the Company is now doing duty,—the engine to be drawn by hand,—was concurred in.

The ordinance creating another Assistant Engineer, for the upper Wards, and directing the votes on the occasion of an election to be counted on the night of the election, also changing the power to appoint Inspectors from the Board of Foremen to the Board of Engineers, was called up and referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for a steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 29, was concurred in.

The resolution to construct a sewer in Lexington-avenue was adopted, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

From the 3d day of December to the 10th day of December, 1859.—Men, 80; Women, 87; Boys, 119; Girls, 125; Total, 411. Adults, 167; Children, 244; Males, 199; Females, 212; Colored Persons, 7.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Diarrhœa	2	Inflam. Kidneys	2
Alb'a & Bt's dis. of Kidneys	3	Dropsy	4	Inflam. of Lungs	32
		Dropsy in Chest	2	Inflam. Stomach	8
An'ism of Aorta	2	Dropsy in Head	13	Inflam. of Throat	1
Angina	2	Dropsy in Heart	1	Inflam. of Veins	1
Apoplexy	7	Enl'gm'nt Heart	1	Jaundice	2
Bleeding	1	Epilepsy	3	Marasmus, Ad't.	1
Brain, Dise'se of	1	Fatty Heart	1	Marasmus, Inf't	20
Bronchitis	9	Fatty Liver	1	Measles	6
Cancer	3	Fever, Gastric	1	Mortification	2
Catarrh	1	Fever, Intermit.	1	Palsy	5
Cholera Infan'm	1	Fever, Puerper'l	2	Scrofula	3
Cirrhosis Liver.	1	Fever, Remit'nt	2	Small-pox	3
Conges. of Brain	7	Fever, Scarlet	27	Stomach, Dis. of	1
Conges. of L'ngs	10	Fever, Typhoid.	8	Teething	7
Consumption	79	Fever, Typhus	1	Tumor	1
Convul's, Adult	4	Heart, Dis. of	9	Ulcerat'n of the Bowels	2
Convul's, Inf'nt	22	Hooping Cough	3		
Croup	20	Inflam. Bowels	1	Ulcerat'n of Leg	1
Debility, Adult	6	Inflam. of Brain	12	Ulcerat'n of the Throat	1
Debility, Infant	7	Inflam. of Heart	2		

Total.. 374

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Intemperance	2	Premature Birth	4
Burn'd or Scald	5	Lockjaw	1	Suffocation, accidental	2
Casualties	6	Lues Venerea	2		
Comp'n of Brain	3	Malformation of Heart	1	Suicide	1
Delirium Trem's	3				
Drowned	2	Old Age	4	Total	37

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 12, 1857............................ 354..Inc. 57
Week ending Dec. 11, 1858............................ 351..Inc. 60
Week ending Dec. 3, 1859, (from absolute disease, 352; from external causes, &c., 29,)........ 381
Week ending Dec. 10, 1859, (from absolute disease, 374; from external causes, &c., 37,).. 411
Increase this week.. 30

TAX RECEIPTS.

During the past week very many delinquent tax-payers have visited the Tax Commissioner's office to avoid payment of the extra two per cent., which will be exacted after the 15th inst. For the past week the receipts were as follows:

Monday	$21,172 12	Thursday	$20,444 21
Tuesday	11,657 21	Friday	23,583 33
Wednesday	11,895 21	Saturday	18,802,75
Total			$107,255 12

The amount of taxes thus far paid in is $7,965,920 10, leaving a balance still out of $1,902,995 09. After the 1st of January twelve per cent., reckoned from the time of their falling due, will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid.

Central Park.

SKATING REGULATIONS—IMPORTANT RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY VISITORS.

The following regulations have been issued by those having the Central Park in charge. They should be read carefully and meet with strict compliance by all visitors:

First—Ball Signals.—In approaching the Park first look for the signals. *A Red Ball* at the Bell Tower just south of the Reservoir, when up at the mast-head, will be visible, in ordinary weather, at a considerable distance from the pond, and by use of a glass from most of the elevated parts of the City. *When the ball is up* it indicates "*that the ice is in condition for skating*," or for games, or is safe for those who choose to go upon it.

When the ball is down it indicates that "the ice is not in good condition for skating," or games, or that it is unsafe, or is occupied by laborers engaged in removing snow, cleaning, or flushing with water to renew the surface.

Second—On entering the Park *observe the notices posted at the gates*, stating the condition of the ice from time to time—whether it is in desirable condition to visitors, or whether they are prohibited for the day from going on the pond or any part of it, on account of cleaning the ice, &c. By these means visitors will frequently save themselves the trouble of coming to the pond when it is not in condition to afford them amusement—besides, if the laborers are left undisturbed at such times by spectators, they will the more rapidly prepare the ice for use.

Third—On reaching the pond, if the ball at the Bell Tower is down visitors are not to go on the ice.

Fourth—Observe all special notices and regulations posted around the Pond.

Visitors will go on and off the ice by the regular walks and approaches prepared for them, and by none other, except in case of danger. Persons will be strictly prohibited going upon the Pond except at the regular approaches.

Visitors will use the foot scrapers provided at the approaches, and avoid carrying mud or dirt on the ice.

When notices of "Danger" are put up on the ice, they indicate that the ice is unsafe in that especial vicinity. When the United States flag at the central station on the pond is down, or when required by any pond-keeper, all persons on the ice should rapidly disperse to the nearest points of the shore, avoiding confusion and getting into crowds. If one or more persons have broken through the ice, *it is directed as an imperative necessity that* ALL—*spectators or companions—on giving the alarm, immediately withdraw to a safe distance, without attempts at rescue, not only to insure the safety of persons in the water, but for their own.* Pond-keepers and other aid will always be *very near the spot*, on the look-out, and provided with ample means for speedy rescue,—if not impeded by spectators. There are but few places where the water is over four feet deep—any person, therefore, of ordinary stature, *when called on by a pond-keeper*, should jump in the water without hesitation to extricate a child or a woman.

Each pond-keeper's station is provided with a number of cork bathing-floats and a coil of strong rope, in case of need, and all the gang-planks at the approaches to the pond are so constructed that they can be rapidly removed to any break in the ice.

Any person detecting an insecure place in the ice, or a seemingly insecure place, is requested to immediately inform the nearest Park-keeper.

Any person observing any act of indecorum, or any violation of the Pond regulations or ordinances of the Park, or, if wanting the aid of a Park-keeper in haste, for any urgent purpose, may signalize a Park-keeper by holding aloft or waving a handkerchief, hat or cap, or by throwing up a hat or cap in the air, or by calling aloud. *These signals must not be used triflingly.*

Let all remember that these regulations are necessary alike for their security, convenience and enjoyment, and that a cheerful compliance with them will promote these objects.

The Union Meeting in New-York.

PROGRAMME OF THE DEMONSTRATION—CIRCULATION OF THE CALL.

An adjourned meeting of the Union Committee was held last evening at the La Farge House.

The great public meeting will, in all probability, be held at the Academy of Music next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Hon. Mayor Tiemann will preside.

The Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor Elect, was designated as 1st Vice-President.

Among the speakers will be Ex-Gov. Seymour, F. B. Cutting, Esq., and James S. Thayer, Esq. Other distinguished gentlemen have been invited, and their names will be announced in due time.

It is known to many of our readers that the Directors of the Academy of Music some time since passed a stringent resolution against letting the Hall for any political meeting. They have, however, been pleased to make an exception in the present case, on account of the important and patriotic character of the demonstration proposed. For the same reason they decline receiving compensation. The Academy will seat about 5,000 persons.

More than a hundred canvassers yesterday commenced obtaining signatures to the call which has been published in our columns, headed, "The North and the South,—Union and Fraternity." Eight or ten thousand signatures were obtained in the course of the day. The canvassers will continue their labors for a few days longer. The names will commence being published on Wednesday or Thursday morning. It will be the most numerously signed call ever issued in this City.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Committee on motion of Mr. Brooks:

Resolved, That the cities and towns of the State of New-York be invited to be represented by delegates not exceeding five persons from each city or town, and that places on the stage be assigned to these delegates by the Secretary.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to connect this organization with other towns in this and other States where like meetings have been or are to be held, with the view of promulgating and perpetuating its principles.

Obsequies of Mrs. Fernando Wood.

A LARGE CONCOURSE IN ATTENDANCE—ADDRESS BY DR. TYNG—NAMES OF THE PALL-BEARERS.

Probably the largest concourse of prominent citizens ever assembled at the funeral of a lady in this City, attended the obsequies of Mrs. Fernando Wood, wife of the Mayor elect, yesterday. Among those present were representatives of every department of the City Government, including not only Mr. Wood's political and personal friends, but very many of his known opponents in public life. Members of Congress, of both branches of the State Legislature, Aldermen and Councilmen, members of the Judiciary, of the Police Department, the National Volunteer Association, and a vast assemblage of private citizens, crowded the house at Bloomingdale, while the road was blocked with the numerous carriages. It is estimated that at least five thousand persons, including a large proportion of ladies, participated in the ceremonies.

Rev. Dr. Tyng conducted the services with the solemn rites of the Episcopal Church. After the lesson, he delivered an impressive address, with reference to the deceased. He said:

Ten years of pastoral care gave him a right and an authority to speak of her. Rarely on earth had a man been blessed with one of such truth and devotion to his welfare as the beautiful light which had set in their midst to-day. Rarely had a family been blessed with so bright and holy an example, as the family whose earthly guide had been taken from that house. He would not stop to speak of her virtues or of her goodness, nor to speak of those who brought the honors and sorrows of the earth together, nor of the mysteries of that Divine Providence who had now taken her away from among them. His beloved friend who lay there in silence before them, would, if she could speak, direct him to a different point, and would say, "My beloved pastor, direct them to the Saviour." Affecting indeed was the request made to him, in her dying moments, relating to the dedication of her infant to God; a request which had that morning been complied with, by administering to that infant the holy sacrament of Baptism. He could not doubt but that beloved woman had gone up to her bright abode and found a rest where the sorrows of the creature were forgotten forever. She was indeed one who was a model wife and mother; one who made home a place of joy and gladness. How different would that sad house appear to their friend, when hereafter he would come in from the bustle of earthly life, and hear no more the voice which welcomed him home! see no more that form which met him with a smile of gladness, and soothed him after the cares and troubles attending his daily business. His conversations with her had exalted her in his esteem, and he delighted in her as a Christian whose example would never be forgotten, but would shed its benignant influence on the future life of her children; and to him who was thus bereaved, in the cares of the office to which he was elevated, her memory would be like a placid evening star, striving with him, and leading him on to an inheritance which is incorruptible. Oh! what a portion was that to which she had succeeded! And should we not consider what might happen when our earthly tabernacle should be dissolved? To die without the proof of a Saviour's love; without that sweet hope of eternal life; without the assurance of the word of God; would be to find naught but darkness, death and deep despair. In conclusion he invoked Divine aid to sustain the bereaved in the hour of their affliction, and especially to guide the children to an abundance of peace, love and fidelity to God.

Dr. Tyng then concluded the house portion of the burial services, after which a large number of those present passed the coffin, one by one, taking a last look at the placid features of the deceased. About 2 o'clock the procession formed in the following order

The unkertaker.
The clergy, in carriages.
Physicians, in carriages,
PALL BEARERS,
Hon. Josiah Sutherland, Hon. James J. Roosevelt, Hon. Henry E. Davies, Hon. Gilbert Deane, James Soutter, Esq., Charles O'Conor, Esq., James C. Willett, Esq., Stephen P. Russell, Esq.
Mourners, in carriages.
Members of Congress, Judges, and other friends, in carriages.

The body was deposited in the family tomb at Trinity Cemetery, Dr. Tyng officiating at the grave.

Last evening, some of the police force reported that Mayor Wood was so low with the brain fever, that his recovery was next to impossible. There is no reliable evidence of the truth of the rumor, but the impression was quite general in public places.

A Card.—Our Piano-forte Factory, having been destroyed by fire, we would inform our friends and patrons that we have taken steps for re-building immediately. Until our new building is completed we shall occupy other premises, where we shall carry on the manufactory of Pianos as heretofore, so that we can with as little delay as possible fill our orders. In the meantime we ask the sympathy and indulgence of our friends and patrons. Our lumber yard being on the opposite side of the street to the factory, was entirely uninjured, and we continue to occupy our warerooms at No. 421 Broome-st., where we have always carried on the department of finishing for the salesroom. LIGHTE & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Elegant Dressing Robes
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A large variety now making in all styles of goods, at
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
H. McCUNE invites his friends.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men.
GENIN'S Festival Caps for Young Men,
GENIN'S Fur Caps, Gloves and Collars,
GENIN'S Sleigh Robes,
Ladies' Furs for the Holidays,
Children's Furs for the Holidays.
All choice, elegant and select.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

All Wool Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes; also a very large assortment of Winter Gloves, at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

For the Holidays.
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin st.
J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, rouleaux, fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c., &c.
His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The bill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Winter Sports.—Skates and Sleighs—A fine assortment of English Skates, strapped in the most approved styles, for ladies, gentlemen and boys—for sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Obliged to Remove.
BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

Hoarseness, &c.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"These cough and voice lozenges, which we advertised a few weeks ago, are superior for relieving hoarseness to anything that we are acquainted with. We have tried them during the past Winter, and make this statement gratuitously, for the benefit of our brethren in the ministry."—*Central Christian Herald, Cincinnati.* Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

A Splendid Beverage is McKnight's Malt Wine.—Fully equal to Scotch ale at half the cost. Put up in stone bottles and cases of one dozen each for family use. For sale by all grocery stores, public houses, fruit stores, and by agent.
THOMAS DAVIS, No. 99 North Moore-st

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 643, Dec. 12, 1859.
32, 67, 52, 58, 65, 44, 38, 31, 39, 14, 16, 57, 23, 49.
Class No. 644, Dec. 12, 1859.
6, 27, 43, 73, 44, 32, 7, 31, 24, 46, 53, 72, 34, 50.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 12, 1859,
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE,
If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists.
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail for 30 cents.

PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &C.,
Removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.
HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway

A NEW PICTURE
FOR THE STEREOSCOPE!
"FOOD FOR THE MONASTERY!"
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.,
No. 534 Broadway.

DR. POWELL'S
LECTURE ON THE EYE,
THIS EVENING,
At Clinton Hall, 8th-st.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S PREPARED GLUE does in every instance. Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

FUR GLOVES,
MUFFLERS,
LAP ROBES.
Just arrived, new styles, and at reduced prices.
ARNOUX'S, No. 531 Broadway.

COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!
ANOTHER GREAT STORY
BY HARRY HAZEL,
The Greatest of Living Romancers.
It is Entitled
THE WEST POINT CADET;
Or,
THE YOUNG OFFICER'S BRIDE,
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE,
And is to be published in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
(The Best Story Paper Published,)
Which will be ready on
THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock.
This Story is destined to create
AN IMMENSE SENSATION
IN
THE READING WORLD.
It is written in the renowned author's happiest vein, and cannot fail to meet with a welcome from all who admire stirring and chastely-written Romances.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY is for sale by every News Agent throughout the United States and Canada.
Price only Four Cents per copy.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL LECTURE AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.,
THURSDAY EVENING DEC. 15.
Admission 25 cents.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.
The fourth lecture of this course will be delivered by
PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,
of the New-York Medical College.
Subject: "*The Scientific History of the Creation*," illustrated by charts, diagrams, &c.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.
Tickets, 25 cents—at the door on the evening of the lecture.

405	HOLIDAY PRESENTS.	405
BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	FINE LONDON WATCHES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, or for POCKET TIME PIECES.	BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	DIAMOND JEWELRY, LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	AT FACTORY PRICES, 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN RETAIL STORE PRICES. D. C. PEACOCK, London,	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	represented by DAVID RAIT, NO. 405 BROADWAY.	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

BARGAINS
IN
CHINA AND GLASS.
EBENEZER COLLAMORE,
No. 403 Broadway,
Below Canal-st.,
Intending to relinquish the
CHINA AND GLASS BUSINESS
NOW OFFERS
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
(never before so complete)
AT A
LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
It embraces a large assortment of
French and English Dining, Dessert and Tea Sets, Parian Statuary, Bisque Statuary, Vases, Wedgewood Ware, Cut and Engraved Glass, Colored Bohemian Glass, White Porcelain and English Stone China.
A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST QUALITY.
Buyers now have an opportunity seldom offered of obtaining FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT LOW PRICES. The public are respectfully invited to CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to City or country; has the best of City references; also, a Protestant woman, as professed laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; no objections to City or country; has the best of City references. Both can be seen at No. 98 East 12th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook by the day or week; understands her business perfectly in all its callings, such as soups, game and desserts of every kind; good City reference, and no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call at No. 13 Amity place, front basement, New-York. To be seen until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; thoroughly understand their business; one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with children. They refer to their present employers. Call at No. 46 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The reason of their leaving is the family is going South. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WHO HAS LIVED twenty-five years in England, a situation in a private family; is competent to take full charge of the kitchen; satisfactory City reference given. None need apply who want washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st, between 3d and 4th avs.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; is capable and willing to do any kind of up-stairs work; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 104 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a good cook, who understands her business, and all the branches that belong to it; is willing to assist in the washing if required, and has good City and country reference. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., opposite the plumber's.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Also, by two colored girls, one as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a competent woman; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference can be given. Call or address COOK, No 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av. Call for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear, between Broome and Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid or chambermaid and sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 218 East 14th-st., New-York, second floor, front room. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED ENGlish young woman wishes a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; understands the business perfectly; makes the best of pastry and all kinds of fancy cookery, to suit a public or private table. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as dressmaker and seamstress, or the care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 Warren-st., near Hoyt st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; is an excellent cook and baker; would be willing to do plain washing if required. Apply at No. 106 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family as a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference of five years from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 13 West 31st st.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a respectable family; good City reference can be given; is good at washing and ironing. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st av.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 210 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a competent waitress. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Can come well recommended from her last place in Brooklyn. Call at No. 154 Court-st., corner of West Baltic.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress. Call at No. 244 38th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family in town or country, by a steady, reliable English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; he understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a steady, careful driver, as his reference, which are in the City, will testify. Address C. H., at Mr. Lowry's saddlery store, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, and is sober and honest. Can produce the best of City reference. No objection to any part of the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 168 *Times* Office; or Mr. Trainor, saddle and harness maker, No. 654 Broadway, for F. O. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, who is fully competent in the care and management of horses; can produce the best City reference from his last employer; is well acquainted with the City; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. D., Box No. 264 *Times* Office. To be seen for two days.

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WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; left his last place in consequence of his employer selling his horses; is a good careful City driver; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address a note F. M. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, until engaged.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, without incumbrance, are desirous of obtaining situations in a private family; the man as coachman, the woman as dressmaker and seamstress: the best of City reference given: no objection to go to any part of the Union. Call or address D. T., 131 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man thoroughly capable of taking charge of a green-house and grapery, with first-class recommendation. Apply to J. S., J. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, (SWISS,) with good references, a situation as porter, waiter, or to travel with a gentleman or family to any part they please. Address K. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as coachman; he understands the care and management of horses; is also a good gardener, and can milk well; he is willing and obliging, and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Call at or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman, (single;) is expert and knows the City well. The applicant came to this City with a family as coachman. Good references can be given for the above capacity. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN A SITUAtion in a private familly; can give the best of City reference; has no incumbrance; is a Protestant; no objection to the country; can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Address A. B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; City preferred; he is accommodating and obliging; has good reference; is a good groom and driver; can keep all things in good order. Address C. W., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference; has no incumbrance; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Address A. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; good City reference for capability, sobriety and industry. Address can be left at No. 654 Broadway, for P. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, OR ANY other employment where a smart, active man is required; has the best reference as to strict honesty and sobriety. Address H. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business, a situation as waiter in a private family. Has good City references from his previous employers. Call or address C. C., care of Jno. Cochrane, No. 199 East 13th st.

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WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS and to assist in washing and ironing. None need apply without good reference for character and capability. Apply at No. 44 West 27th-st.

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ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—AN AMERICAN from 18 to 21 years of age, who writes a good and rapid hand, and is quick at figures, may address Box No. 672 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS, occupying a first class house in Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries, are desirous of increasing their family to nine. Parties looking for a home would do well by addressing P. A. C., Box No. 3,848 New-York Post-office, before engaging elsewhere. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av.. will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. Also a hall bedroom on floor above. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, just vacated, to let, with board, in a first-class house, at No. 130 Madison-av.

BOARDING.—DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated at No. 53 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen that will room together, may find a pleasant home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house its large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A GENTEELY furnished room with board for Winter, by a married lady whose husband is absent. Private family preferred. Room must have gas and fire. Address S. W. H., Brooklyn Post office, this day, stating location and terms.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady can be accommodated with furnished front rooms; also single gentlemen. No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ON OR near the Heights, by a gentleman and wife; full board for the lady, and partial board for the gentleman, or dinner at 6 o'clock for both; a private or a quiet boarding-house preferred; references exchanged. Address F. A., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, with particulars.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR MADISON OR UNION square, by a family of three (adults;) private table and a suite of rooms on first or second story required; with private family preferred. If suited, would remain until April. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 156 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED.—BREAKFAST AND TEA, and dinner on Sunday. Terms moderate. Location not above 10th-st. Address J., Box No. 1,123 Post-office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD at No. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is one of the pleasantest locations in the City. Also, two single rooms. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BEtween 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, S. T., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A large front room and bedroom on second floor, well furnished, to a single gentleman, with or without board. House contains all modern improvements, and convenient to New-York Hotel. Address K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, TO SINgle gentlemen, in a house containing all the modern improvements. Inquire for Mr. HINMAN, at No. 119 West 34th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, MADE to order by Beardsley, in good order; also, one-seated wagon, leather top. Can be seen at P. CLEARY'S stable, in 18th-st., near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

E. P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1859, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, }
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 3d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 3.
The following gentlemen were reëlected officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKEN, President,
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec 10, 1859. }
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due, on the 15th inst., upon the Seven per cent. Bonds of this Company, of the issue maturing in 1864, will be paid on presentation of the respective interest warrants at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. The interest upon all Bonds of this Company will be paid, as it becomes due, on presentation of the interest warrants at said Bank, without further special notice.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,) }
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859. }
PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the "TRUST" created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON }
RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Dec. 6, 1859. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS, numbered 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, and 906, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, if presented to FRANK S. BOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1860, according to the contract between the said companies dated the 8th day of February, 1859.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN }
RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859. }
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., }
October 20, 1859. }
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859. }
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,783, dated Oct. 7, 1853, 50 shares; No. 2,284, Oct 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,433, June 18, '56, 6 shares; No. 69, Oct. 15, '56, 60 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid.
PHILIP HARMON.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
November 19, 1859. }
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Milwaukee City Bonds are requested to register their Bonds, with their address, in the office of Messrs. Mann & Rodman, Solicitors, Jauncey Court. No. 39 Wall-st., to the end that measures may be adopted, by concert of Bondholders, to effect the resumption of payment of interest by united and proper application to the municipal authorities of that city, for the immediate adoption of such action as is imperatively demanded from the good faith and integrity of the inhabitants of that city.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.
A. STONE, Jr., President.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend, payable at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st, on and after the 27th inst.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST COUPONS

OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
No. 82 Broadway.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance stock furnished on application.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Dec. 10, 1859.—A final Dividend of the assets in the hands of the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, in full discharge of their trust, amounting to one dollar and four cents on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company, as it was held at the time of the consolidation into The New-York Central Railroad Company, in 1853, has been declared by such Trustees, payable to the parties entitled thereto at this Office, on and after the 15th day of December inst.

A like final dividend has been declared by the surviving Trustees of the late Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, amounting to one dollar and fifty cents on each Share of its Capital Stock, payable at the same time and place.

A form of order is appended, to be used by those who may not receive the circular and form issued by the Trustees of said late Companies respectively, and who do not expect to receipt their Dividends in person. In all cases in which an Executor or Administrator wishes to draw a Dividend standing in the name of a deceased party, it will be necessary to forward the proper Surrogate's certificate before the amount can be paid.
GILBERT L. WILSON,
Treasurer N. Y. Cen. R. Co.

(FORM OF ORDER.)

To the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, (*or,* Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, *as the case may be.*)

Pay to the order of at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dollars, being the final Dividend, payable 15th December, 1859, of one dollar and four cents per Share, (*or,* one dollar and fifty cents per Share, *as the case may be,*) on Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, which stood in name, on its consolidation, in 1853, into the New-York Central Railroad Company, which amount being a final payment by the said Trustees on the said Stock, is in full settlement and discharge of their trust. Dated 18
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DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st, New-York, Dec. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Dec. 7, 1859.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
44 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES AT HARLEM.
ALSO FOUR HOUSES.

To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
1ST-AV.—1 lot northwest corner 122d-st.
3D-AV.—2 lots, east side, 50 ft. 6 in. north of 106th-st.
112TH-ST.—2 lots north side, 445 ft. west of 3d-av.
121ST-ST.—1 lot south side, 275 ft. east 3d-av., with house thereon.
122D-ST.—1 irregular lot, south side, between 3d and 4th avs. Also, 3 full lots adjoining. Also, 2 gore lots adjoining.
123D-ST.—2 gore lots south side, 130 ft. west 2d-av. Also, 4 lots adjoining, with gores in the rear, (one of said gores having a front on 122d-st.) Also, 4 lots adjoining.
123D-ST.—3 lots, north side, 205 ft. west 2d-av.
124TH-ST.—3 lots, south side, 219 ft. west of 2d-av.
126TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 105 ft. east 3d-av., together with the houses thereon.
128TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 235 ft. west 5th-av.
128TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 280 ft. east of 4th-av.
129TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 265 ft. east of 4th-av.
130TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, in rear of last described.
133D-ST.—4 lots, north side, 140 ft. west of 4th-av.
Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

339 HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer. 339
MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE.
ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS.
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 15 and 16, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE DEPOT OF
THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY,
No. 339 Broadway.

Comprising the balance of the entire stock of superb made-up furs, valued at over $100,000, which must be positively closed out as above without any reserve, offering an opportunity to those in want of furs which seldom occurs. The stock comprises the richest Russia sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink marten, stone marten, royal ermine and other sets, gentlemen's and children's furs, sleigh, carriage and lap robes, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be had at the depôt, 339 Broadway.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS,
Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.

The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855.
The sale will take place
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
Until which time the Pictures will be on view
DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY, (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock,
of the entire elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av., the parlor furniture consisting of elegant rosewood suites, magnificent piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, paintings, bronzes, statuary, &c. Will be sold at 11 o'clock, superb rosewood chamber furniture, dining-room furniture complete, with everything adapted to a costly and fashionably furnished residence. Sale positive and peremptory. House to let or for sale.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPerty situated on 11th and 12th avs., and on 101st and 102d sts., and known as
THE ABBEY HOTEL PROPERTY,
By order of Samuel H. Adee, executor to the estate of Frederick Weber, deceased.
FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:
11TH-AV.—Eight lots on the west side of 11th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., together with the two-story frame dwelling-house thereon. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.
12TH-AV.—Eight lots on the east side of 12th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.
101ST-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the north side of 101st-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.
102D-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the south side of 102d-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.
ALSO—All the right and title of the estate to the valuable water privilege lying between 12th and 13th avs.
TERMS—Seventy five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years.
Lithographic maps may be obtained at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE THIS DAY.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., all the rich and carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mostly made to order, and in the most perfect condition, all of which must be sold without any reserve. The furniture to be removed on the day of sale. A deposit will be required from all purchasers to insure the sale and delivery of the goods. For full particulars see catalogues on the morning of sale, of which in part are as follows, viz.:
PIANO-FORTE—Full seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, very richly inlaid with pearl, a splendid instrument, guaranteed by the makers for two years, but little used.
Parlor suites covered with rich satin brocade, most richly carved and all made to order; one suite in silk velvet, finely tufted; plate pier glass, several very fine oil-paintings. Voltaire chairs, reception do., rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; corner stand, marble-top, plate glass etagere, tapestry and Brussels carpets, rosewood hatstand, rosewood and mahogany French and Gothic bedsteads, curled hair and spring mattresses, with a large assortment of chamber furniture, toilet sets, mirrors, clocks, mantel vases, spring-seat chairs, rockers, arm and Voltaire do., hall carpeting, stair rods hat-stand, dining-room furniture, almost everything in the crockery line, tumblers, cut glass and plated ware, liquor sets, extension and tea tables, cane-seat chairs, shades, curtains, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. The furniture to be removed on day of sale, if possible. Persons in want of fine furniture will do well to attend this sale.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF SILKS, TASSEL AND FRINGE MATERIAL, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers, will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, Dec. 14, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., a desirable stock of raw and spun silk, Chinese train, tassel and fringe material, embroidery and sewing silks, &c., together with office furniture, safe, desks, &c.
Also, a large quantity of furs, sables, mink, martens, fitch, beaver, &c., consisting of capes, cloaks, mantillas, muffs, cuffs, fur coats. Also, a lot of beaver and pilot coats.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 293 Broadway, consisting of landscapes, figure and fruit pieces, historical, mythological, scriptural, &c. Also, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, fine jewelry, consisting of bracelets, brooches, ladies' fine diamond watches, lockets, tablets, and a general assortment of fine jewelry, from a store giving up business.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHenware, tea trays, cutlery, toys, Britannia ware, &c., by J. S. H BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. A large catalogue sale of choice goods. Sale positive for cash.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising an excellent variety of desirable Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD BY order of the Receiver, without reserve, at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., the buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, molds, &c., &c., of the Advance Iron Works and Foundry, lately occupied by Peake & McCarthy, at the foot of West 33d-st., on the North River, in this City; also the 13 years' ground lease of the premises, consisting of 4 lots of land. The sale will be made subject to definite incumbrances.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 468 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., all the household furniture and kitchen utensils belonging to the estate of the late Samuel S. Engle. By order of
HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 6TH AND 80TH STS.
BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., Esq., Referee:
6th-st., 1 lot on the north side, 166 feet west of Avenue D, 22.5 by 90.10.
80th-st., 4 lots on the south side midway between 11th and 12th avs., each 25 feet by half the block.
Terms at sale. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No 64 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
MAMMOTH SALE OF SUPERB MARBLE STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th Dec., at 10½ o'clock each day, in the large and spacious salesroom No 526 Broadway Southeast corner of Broadway and Spring-st., 2d story—Mammoth sale of superb Marble Statuary, rich Fancy Goods, &c., of every description, suitable for the coming holidays, comprising every style of rich goods to be found in the market, as well as recent importations, from France, Italy, Canton, &c. Among the Statuary will be found the following works of art from the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: The Playing Child, by Baruzia; bust of the Emperor copied from the original in the Vatican; Antonino, Adriano, Cicero, Demosthenes, Caligula, Caracalla, &c.; Venus of Canova, busts of Dante, Minerva, copied from the ancient temple of this goddess in Athens. The Saviour, by Tenerani; Child Playing with a Dog, &c., by Baratta, Esculapius, purchased in Rome by an American sculptor, a beautiful antique; The Teaching Mother, by Marochetti; Rebecca at the Well, by Feaschi; also works by Bienernai, Consani, Lazzerini, and others. Also, The Shepherdess, by N. Galletti; Madonna, by Delmedico; Angel of Prayer, by Manfredi; The Fisherman's Daughter, by Chiappe; Dog and Cat, by Cipistioni; Faith, by Pampolini. Also, busts, figures and groups by Franci, Ricci, Frangoni, Marochetti, Fortissi, and others, in great variety, suited for parlors and niches, as well garden statuary, vases, &c.
Also, just received from Canton and Japan, a large and valuable assortment of lacquered wares, viz., work-tables, cabinets, desks, boxes, game ditto, backgammon boards, inlaid ware, &c., &c.
Also, a very choice and elegant invoice of the richest French elaborately painted vases of large size, Sevres ditto, tête-à-tête sets beautifully painted, new style Bohemian glass, in every variety, vases, mantel ornaments, &c.; rich engraved glassware, dinner and tea sets, costly Parian, by Collier and others, of various sizes.
REAL ARTISTIC BRONZES—Several beautiful groups, figures, &c., some of which are of very large size. Real ormulu figures and groups, Berlin wares and other articles of vertu, including a large assortment of real silver-plated ware of every description.
Also, just received by late arrivals from Italy, a complete and grand assortment of large marble carved vases, richly carved, from 2 to 5 feet high. Tazzas, Roman vases, carved marble, Hebe ditto, card receivers with swans and figures, mantel ornaments, jewel receivers, alabaster groups, figures, busts, &c., and an endless variety of these beautiful goods—with many other rich and fancy articles imported for the holidays. They can be examined on Tuesday previous to the sale. Articles purchased can be packed on the premises, if required, for shipment.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
At their salesrooms, No. 33 Nassau st., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear,
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.
In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of original modern paintings, comprising upwards of one hundred choice cabinet specimens of Art by living artists of celebrity, among which will be found a fine work by D. Huntington, N. A., with others, selected during a visit to the Art studios of England, Holland, Belgium, Germany and France, many of which, particularly those by Eugene Verbockhoeven, H. J. Boddington Wm. Shayer, Sen., George Cole, Henriette Bonner and others, were painted to order expressly for this collection, including also numerous fine pictures selected for their beauty and merit, and without reference to cost, by J. F. Herring, Walter Williams, the younger Shayer, Bell, Smith, Harlow, Garland, Charlotte, Nasmyth, J. E. Meadows, Eaton, Walker, and other artists of the English school; and of the Continental artists, specimens by Strobel of the Hague, Verheyden, Weisser of Dusseldorff, Schaep, Van Severdonck, Rosenboom, Carolus of Brussels, Delcour, Carabin, &c., &c.; the whole of which were selected in Europe by J. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this City, whose collections have for so many years enjoyed a high reputation. They may be viewed until the day of sale, with catalogue.

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Sold by order of Moses B. Chapman, mortgagee, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., viz.: rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, a superb instrument; two full parlor suites, solid carved rosewood frames, and covered in maroon brocatel; velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match; library bookcase, chiffoniers, encoignures, writing-desk, cabinet, rosewood etageres, centre tables, statuary, marble tops; two 6-light ormolu and bronze chandeliers, candelabras, brackets, French plate pier mirror 96x36; marble slab and brackets, two match paintings, Flight of Joseph and Mary into Egypt with the infant Saviour; Christ Blessing Little Children, Upper and Lower Lakes of Luzerne, Switzerland; fruit piece by the late Mr. Rennie, oak extension table, sideboard, arm chairs, bronze clock, runs one month; large mantel mirrors, King's patent reclining chairs, card and sofa tables, antique lava vases, Bisque and Dresden china vases and ornaments, Gothic reception chairs, Parian marble statuettes, lady's work-table, secretaire and bookcase lined with satin wood, piano stool, embroidered cloth cover, music rack, books and music, French line engravings, &c., China, silver and glass ware, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, basement and kitchen furniture. Commencing at 10½ o'clock. For particulars see *Herald* this day.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK AND FOURTH-AVENUE LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
ON ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET—1 lot, north side, 125 feet east 5th-av.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—4 lots, south side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.
ON S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH-STREET—5 lots.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET—4 lots, south side, 460 feet west of 4th-av.
Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 336 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS,
Government Building,
NO. 57 WALKER-ST.
Unquestionably the largest first-class furnishing establishment in New-York, receiving from
MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
by steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress, in fabrics of high excellence, carefully selected, and will be found, on inspection, for style, quality and prices, the best house for economy in the United States.
London, No. 4 Coleman-st. { articles of every description purchased in London and Paris on commission. } Paris, No. 39 Rue St. Denis.
N. B.—All orders to be addressed to the New-York house.
N. B.—Agents for Sangster's Alpacca Umbrellas.
TOILET AND WARDROBE ARTICLES.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!
The Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory. Established 1806.
RIDLEY & CO. are prepared to furnish a superior quality of CANDY AND SUGAR PLUMS, for which they have attained a world-wide reputation. All articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE and free from all admixture of foreign matter and deleterious substances. Cornets, cornucopias, sacs, &c., &c., suitable for Holiday Presents.
RIDLEY & CO.,
corner Chambers and Hudson sts.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
(Forty years established at No. 28 Bowery,)
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME.
A. C. BENEDICT No. 28 Bowery.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT AUCTION PRICES.
Plated Nut-Cracks in cases, Nut-picks in cases. Pie and Cake Knives, dozens of plated Forks and Spoons in cases, Silver-plated Castors, Cut Bottles, $3 50. Plated Cake Baskets, $4. Plated Tea Sets, fine, $15 to $35. Fine sets Oval Tea Trays, $2 75 to $5. Fine sets, $1 25 to $6. Child's Carriages, $5. Call soon before they are all gone. Fixtures, Cases and Signs for sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SELLING OFF AT COST.
JOHN K. CURTIS in order to give the public extraordinary bargains, will, during the next three weeks sell his Stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, &c., at cost, and to show that it is no fiction, every article is marked down in plain figures. Give him a call and convince yourselves of the fact. No. 83 Bleecker-st., five doors West of Broadway, north side.

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW AND for sale: GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture:
"THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER,"
The finest work of this master in the United States.
"THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH."
HAY'S *chef d'œuvre.* Other works by high-class artists. Admittance on application, from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-sq. Room No. 12.

HARNESS FOR SALE.—ONE SET HANDSOME single harness suitable for coupe, &c., cost $60, will be sold for $30. Also, another set, cost $50, for $20; both in good order. Apply at SAMUEL L. POST'S, No. 1,026 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant mansion house delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and in a rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

IRON FOUNDRY RAILING SHOP, DWELLing-house, and stable, for sale by private bargain, being the premises and lots Nos 126, 128, 130, and 132 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, all the fixtures, forges, steam-engine, cranes, patterns, tools, and stock, connected with the business. To a good man, with sufficient capital, this is a chance seldom met with, as a large business has been done on the premises for the last ten years, and can be successfully continued. Nearly one-half of the purchase money of the real estate can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
HARNED & ROTHERY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th av. and Broadway together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No 62 10th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE story and basement house, complete and splendidly furnished. The furniture is new, and of the most fashionable description. The house has all the modern improvements, and situated in a first-class neighborhood; price together $14,000—or the furniture will be sold for $4,500—and the house leased for a term of years at $1,000. Address A. S. P., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage house, cow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES—AT ORange, N. J., within one hour of the City, in Llewellyn Park; it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into building sites of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, basement and counter-cellar brick house, situated on Lee-av., between Ross and Wilson sts., Brooklyn; will take a lot of ground as part pay; the house has all the modern improvements, and is built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A BEAUTIFUL country seat near Peekskill, N. Y., comprising about 14 acres of ground, a handsome house, furnished throughout; 7 outbuildings, carriages, horses, and the stock on the place. Apply to JOHN M. COUGHLIN, No. 89 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE NEATEST AND MOST convenient three-story brick houses in the City, situated in East 50th-st., between the 3d and Lexington avs.; contains all the modern improvements. Built by day's work. Lots 20x100 feet 5 inches. Apply at No. 120 East 50th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM THE DEPOT AT Tarrytown, Westchester County, nine acres of choice land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson; the finest building site in the county; has on it a large fish pond and about 400 choice fruit trees. Inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVERAL CHOICE PLOTS of lots, lying on and in the immediate vicinity of Broadway, between 61st and 110th sts, are offered at low market prices Apply to S. BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway, or DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA—Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 3,017 New-York Post office, will receive immediate attention.
MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 349 West 22d-st.; house 16x52, lot 100, with all modern conveniences. If not sold previously, will be sold at auction, by Adrian H. Muller, on Dec 15, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange; $4,000 can remain; a most desirable residence. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

804 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED LAND, (in five tracts), well located, convenient to railroad and river, in a flourishing Western State, to exchange for merchandise; title to land perfect. Apply at Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A NEW four-story, high-basement, brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st, on easy terms; price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8 000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties.
S. SEYMOUR No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 225 West 20th-st., in good order, with all the modern improvements; location good and terms moderate. Apply to J. B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway, with all the modern improvements; rent until May 1, $250. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. H. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 100 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilbooly, 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN 71ST-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of HENRY BEER, No. 131 East 23d st., or on the premises.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the [illegible] Building. [illegible] can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SEcond floor, between 3d and 7th avs., above 9th-st. References given and required. Address R. J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating terms and situation.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BUILDING with several lofts, with steam power preferred, suitable for manufacturing purposes. All parties having lofts or shops, address LIGHTE & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st.

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A FACTORY, 25x100 feet, with steam-power and yard room attached; located near the North or East River, in the City, would be preferred. Address Box No. 937 Post-office, stating size, location and price.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, BEtween 4th and 6th avs., till 1st May next, by
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the grocery business in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., under the name of J. GARRISON & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 9, 1859. JOHN GARRISON.
GEORGE T. BALDWIN.

NOTICE.—J. W. SHALER RETIRED FROM OUR firm this date. The business will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining partners at No. 278 Pearl-st.
SHALER CARPET SWEEPER COMPANY.
DEC. 10, 1859.

SKATES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH skates for sale to the trade by
WM. IRVING, No. 245 Pearl-st.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors below Macdougal,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., at No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned, having used Prof. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, cheerfully commend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

Rev. Wm. Hosmer, Editor of *The Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. E. H. Cressey, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.; Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Utica, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.; Hon. George Humphreys, New-York; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, Columbus, Ohio; Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; Jas. Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation.
No. 2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of infants.
No. 4—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
No. 11—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15—RHEUMATIC PILLS—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague Old mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *viâ* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M. WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, EDWARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICHARD KING PEIRCE, individually, and as Executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria Cruger, deceased, Charlotte D. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, Essex Watts, and Mary S. Watts, his wife, Alfred Kearny, and Emma his wife, Mary Livingston, widow of Thomas Barclay Livingston, deceased, Stephen Kearney Mackay, and Susan Matilda his wife, Cornelius Battelle, Archibald Russell, and Helen his wife, John W. Kearny, Evelina W. Kearny, Robert Mackay, Ann Mackay, Evelina Kearny, the widow of Philip I. Kearny, deceased, Matilda F. S. Watts, widow and Executrix of Robert Watts, the younger, deceased, and Anna Rutherford Watts, widow and Administratrix of John Watts, deceased—Summons.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the Union Bank Building, 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1859.

STORRS & SEDGWICK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Union Bank Building,
n15-law10wTu* 34 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.

MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.
d13-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.
n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.

o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.

ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.

These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.

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MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,

the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,

R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, *viâ* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

GOLDEN GATE,

R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

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Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

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Chief Cabin Passage	$110
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The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	20

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

N. B.—After the 14th, no bills of lading but those furnished by the Company will be signed.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.

Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH— NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, *via* SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on

SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
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PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *viâ* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL- known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on the 20th inst. Fare on either ship $15.

A. HERON, JR., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—Steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave foot of James-st., Pier No. 32 East River, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:

"§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board.

R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the
Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be added on the 15th of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were handed to the Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January.

Tax-payers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by

ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c.

J. W. FISHER & CO., 623 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 425 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and painting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—ARMONCK, Westchester County, New-York, Rev. J. D. VERMILYE, Rector.

TERMS—$100 per session of 22 weeks, payable in advance. Music, with the use of the Piano, an extra charge of $10 per quarter. Sessions commence on the first Mondays of May and November. Applications for admission, or for circulars, to be made to the Rector.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK.

JOHN H. SWIFT, Esq., No. 65 Broadway.
S. W. LEWIS, Esq., No. 24 South-st.
J. C. CONNER, Esq., No. 62 St. Mark's-place.
RICHARD KIPLING, Esq., No. 24 Maiden-lane.
JOHN RUDDEROW, Esq., No. 77 William-st.
JOHN P. MOORE, Esq., No. 204 Broadway.
WATSON A. BROWN, Esq., No. 204 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 8, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars, address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—THOSE WHOSE education has been neglected can receive private lessons, by a competent teacher, in the English classics and rudiments of French and music; and he has also a rapid method of teaching children the art of elocution. Call on or address TUTOR, No. 119 West 34th-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY. Schools supplied with competent teachers. Wanted, an assist. principal for a Public School, a German or French lady to teach piano and singing; also, several teachers of piano and guitar, and gentlemen French teachers.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN wishing to learn the above languages in private lessons are respectfully requested to apply to the undersigned, established in this City since 1852. E. TELLGRING, No. 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION, letter-writing, elocution, belles lettres, French and Latin, to pupils at their own residences. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 229 West 14th-st. This is a good opportunity for those whose early education has been neglected.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE— A select boarding-school for boys, Norwich town, Conn.; terms $50 per quarter. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

FREE CLASSES FOR VIOLIN AND FLUTE—Books and Instruments furnished without charge—THURSDAY EVENING for gents. Also, on SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for boys. Private lessons given on piano, violin, &c. L. A. BENJAMIN, No. 288 Bowery.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The advertiser desires such a situation. He is a graduate of the Yale Engineering School, and bears testimonials from its faculty. He teaches the use of instruments and all kinds of geometrical drawing, also, common English studies. Has had experience. Address WM. M. BAKER, New-London, Conn.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, COMPETENT to teach young children and take charge of their wardrobe. One who can work a sewing machine preferred. Unexceptionable City reference required. Apply in 4th-av., fourth door above 35th-st., (numbering 25 Park-av.)

A LADY, THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED TO give instructions on the Piano, desires to receive a few additional pupils, whom she will teach at her own or their residence. Terms reasonable. References unexceptionable. Address Mrs. V., Box 3,307 Post-office.

A YALE GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED and successful Teacher, has time for one private pupil on Tuesday evenings, and two on Saturdays. Best testimonials and references. Terms moderate. SCHOLASTICUS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No. 20, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 17 in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—An old established and lucrative manufacturing business to be disposed of, the proprietor not being able to conduct it. Any person who can command from $4,000 to $5,000, can succeed to it on the most favorable terms. Apply to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,983 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A NICE STORE ON Long Island; must be perfectly competent to take entire charge of the store, purchase goods, &c.; $1,500 additional capital will be required; the business is profitable. Address, Box No. 1,448 Post-office, with real name and address.

A GOOD CHANCE.—A COMPETENT MAN, thoroughly acquainted with the business department of a newspaper establishment, will be offered an opportunity to acquire a valuable interest. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FIRST TIME HERE
FIRST TIME HERE
FIRST TIME HERE
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL COMEDY,
BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL COMEDY,
BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL COMEDY,
In Three Acts,
Called
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
In two years, which will be presented with
A SPLENDID CAST,
A SPLENDID CAST,
A SPLENDID CAST,
FOR
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 13, Dec. 14,

Will be presented the beautiful three-act comedy of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, with the following cast:

Harry Arncliffe	Mr. Levick
Dr. Botcherby	F. A. Vincent
Sir Sowerby Honeywood	J. A. Smith
Grazebrook	J. G. Burnett
Blinkensop	C. Peters
Tofts	Jeffries
Hester Grazebrook	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs Topham Montresser	Mary Wells
Bessie Hibblethwaite	Miss Marie Smith
Lady Honeywood	[illegible]
Miss Leech	Miss Annie Delard

To conclude with the capital farce of THE BONNIE FISHWIFE, in which Messrs. Burnett, Peters, Levick, and Miss Macarthy will appear.

In active preparation, and will be produced
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15,
A NEW AND ORIGINAL
A NEW AND ORIGINAL
A NEW AND ORIGINAL
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
IN THREE ACTS,

of local character and interest, written by a celebrated American author.

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
THE NEW COMEDY IS
GREETED NIGHTLY BY CROWDED HOUSES,
THE AUDIENCE TESTIFYING THEIR DELIGHT BY
CONTINUOUS APPLAUSE
AND
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
It will be acted
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots	Mr. Walcot
Coachman	Mr. Oliver
Gardener	Mr. Baker
Trap	Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots	Mrs. Floyd
Fanny	[illegible]
Cook	Miss Carman

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.

To conclude with the petite comedy of

POPPING THE QUESTION.

Mr. Primrose	Mr. Blake
Harry Thornton	Mr. Floyd
Miss Biffin	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Winterblossom	Mrs. Walcot
Ellen Murray	Miss Henriques
Bobbin	Mrs. Reeves

TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

To conclude with TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

NOTICE.—Among the novelties in active preparation, and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be produced a new and original DRAMA, FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTER, AND STARTLING EFFECTS. A NEW BURLESQUE OF FANCY, FUN AND FINERY.

Each novelty will have new Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Machinery. Box-book open.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

A CONSERVATORY OF ART, DEDICATED TO THE DRAMA by MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.

ON TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,

Boucicault's great play of
THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON,
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.

Miss Agnes Robertson as Zoe, Mrs. Blake as Mrs. Peyton, Mrs. Allen as Cora Sunnyside, Mr. Jefferson as Salem Scudder, Mr. Johnston as McClosky, Mr. Davenport as George, Mr. Pearson as Pete, Mr. Holland as Sunnyside, and Mr. Dion Boucicault as the Indian.

This dramatic picture has been pronounced by the delighted crowds who nightly witness it the only PERFECT AND IMPARTIAL REPRESENTATION of Southern life ever placed upon the stage.

THE PLANTATION OF TERREBONNE.
THE DAGUERREOTYPE DISCOVERY.
THE SLAVE SALE. THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE MAGNOLIA STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.
THE VISION AT THE LANDING.
LITTLE PAUL'S GRAVE.

The doors will be open at 6½ o'clock. Performance will commence at 7 and conclude at 10½ precisely.

Seats may be secured fourteen days in advance.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.

JOHN TRYON, Manager

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE HORSE DRAMA.

The only theatre in the City where horses are put upon the stage. Second Night of

DICK TURPIN, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Dick Turpin	D. H. Harkins
Sybil	Miss Louise Wells
Jerry Juniper	Mr. W. T. Aymar

After which brilliant Gymnastic Feats BY NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS TROUPE.

The whole to commence with the interesting Drama of MAT OF THE IRON HAND.

Tom Cringle ... D. H. Harkins

In rehearsal, and will be produced at the Chatham Amphitheatre next week, a new and original domestic play, written in *vindication of American Institutions*, AS THEY ARE!!

DRAYTON'S ENGLISH BUFFO OPERA, COMEDY AND LYRIC DRAMA, HOPE CHAPEL, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS. TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

After which, the celebrated violinist, SENOR OLIVIERA, will play "Fantasie on Il Pirata and Souvenir de la Somnambula, by Artot."

LOVE'S LABOR LOST, in which Mr. DRAYTON will sing THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Sofas and places can be secured any number of nights in advance from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Also, at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st.; HALL & SON'S, No. 543 Broadway; also, at the Fifth-av. and other principal Hotels. Seats, numbered and secured, 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.

The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

George Christy	Stage Manager
R. M. Hooley	Business Manager.
S. C. Campbell	Musical Director.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, and every evening during the week, will be performed, the very laughable farce, called the BLACK STATUE.

In which will appear the three great stars of the profession, GEO. CHRISTY, Master EUGENE, and S. C. CAMPBELL, supported by the best vocal and instrumental artists ever brought before the public as a band of minstrels.

New Songs, Acts, Dances, Plantation Scenes, &c., &c. For particulars see Programme.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17, GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE AT PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance.

THE ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.

Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock.

THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

This unique establishment contains RARE AND CURIOUS in the Animal Kingdom.

Among the prominent features may be found Hannibal THE MAMMOTH OF THE WORLD, securely bound in large chain cables; also, PROF. LONGWORTHY, entering the den of FEROCIOUS WILD BEASTS. BLACK DIAMOND.

Pony Prince and monkey Jocko will be introduced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS. MARSH & KAYE'S UNRIVALED EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF FAMOUS PLACES, MAGNIFICENT STATUARY, AND LANDSCAPES IN THE MOON, THE LARGEST AND MOST PERFECT PICTURES IN THE WORLD. Will be given in the HOME CHAPEL, No. 29 East 29th-st., On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 12 and 13. Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

"PARISINA." This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of "DEAD PEARL-DIVER," Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY. Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE. "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR." Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-ST., near BROADWAY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission 25c.

AMUSEMENTS

FRENCH THEATRE.

Complete and unexampled success of MR. SAM COWELL In his life-like portraits of London Life. THIRD WEEK of the admired and attractive COMIC CONCERTS, received with enthusiasm as the most delightful entertainment ever offered in this City. THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN Appears in SIX CHARACTER SONGS, Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, first night of the celebrated RATCATCHER'S DAUGHTER.

Will also appear at Palace Garden, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this week.

Tickets and seats can be secured at the Music stores, Hotels, and at the Box office. Admission 50 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 13. The performance will commence with HAIDEE.

To be succeeded by THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

To conclude with HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. No. 444 Broadway. ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. OPEN EVERY EVENING.

To conclude with (second week) S. BLEEKER'S Comic Piece of P. P. P. P. In which Messrs. EPH. HORN, J. H. BUDWORTH, and M. LEWIS will appear.

CHAS. WHITE and NED DAVIS in new special acts. Tickets, 25 cents; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL. DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS. Dec. 13, 15 and 17, 1859. MR. SAM COWELL, THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN, Whose wonderfully artistic portraitures of ECCENTRIC LONDON LIFE, Which are hailed with laughter and applause. ARTHUR NAPOLEON, The world-renowned and justly-celebrated youthful Pianist, whose performances gave such unique satisfaction at the Palace Gardens during the Summer season. MR. JAMES BECK, Concertinist and Musical Conductor. EMILY F. LESDERNIER, In her peculiar and unique assumption of characters, comic and serious, in appropriate costumes. WIDOW BEDOTT, LOST HEIR, &c. Admission 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

PETER COOPER INSTITUTE.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM Begs to announce to her friends and the public, that she will give a GRAND CONCERT, at the Hall of the Union, (Cooper Institute,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.

LEVEES OF THE "LITTLE FAIRY." MISS DOLLIE DUTTON, the smallest girl in the world, of her age, 9 years old, 29 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds—is infinitely greater curiosity than Gen. Tom Thumb. She sings several songs, and will also dance the polka at each levee. Miss JENNY LILLIE (six years old) will at each Levee sing "Kitty Clyde," "Our Country Girls," and "When I was Single," and dance a Scotch Hornpipe. She will give Levees at Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Institute, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, (except Thursday evening,) to Dec. 17, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The well-known Vocalist and Pianist, Miss P. A. HIGGINS of Boston, will preside at the piano, and sing several ballads. Admission 25 cents; children, 15 cents; children in the afternoon, 10 cents. J. H. LILLIE, ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

WAUGH'S ITALIA. THIS GRAND MOVING PANORAMA OF ITALY, At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, IS NOW IN ITS FOURTH MONTH, And has been visited by many thousands OF THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK. As it will close on the 1st of January, No time should be lost. Bring Opera-glasses. Open every evening at 7½; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Children 10 cents.

PICTURE GALLERY. FREE ADMISSION. Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. F. WHITLOCK, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 9 o'clock P. M.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK AND TRIUMPH BEYOND ALL PARALLEL—Of the thrilling Museum Dramatization THE DOOM OF DEVILLE; or, THE MAIDEN'S VOW, Already witnessed by UPWARDS OF 20,000 PERSONS, with the most unquestionable delight. It will be played TUESDAY, Dec. 13, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, divided into THREE ACTS and SIXTEEN TABLEAUX. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock the farce of the DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM; dancing, and the ballet pantomime of the FOUR LOVERS. A superb collection of ENORMOUS SERPENTS alive, including the anaconda, with 50 baby Anacondas, is now here, besides a full-length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, his AUTOGRAPH, TWO PIKES, or spears, taken at Harper's Ferry, the GRAND AQUARIA, a LIVING SEAL, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

A CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE School connected with the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, in the Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Some of the best musical talent of the City has volunteered for this occasion, including Miss C. A. Dingley, Miss Annie Thomas, Miss Jennie Yates, Mr. Maslin, and others, with a select chorus from the Harmonic Society. Mr. H. Currie will preside at the piano. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the door. Doors open at 6½; Concert to commence at 7½ P. M.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS.—MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF, having returned from his Western tour, will have the honor to give, with Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF, TWO READINGS from Shakespeare and Dickens, at Dodworth's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 13th, and THURSDAY, 15th inst. Tickets 50 cents—at Messrs. Appletons' and Mr. Crowen's bookstores.

FREE CHURCH FAIR.—LADIES INTERESTED in the Good Shepherd Church in 54th-st., will hold a Fair to assist Rev. Ralph Hoyt in rebuilding the edifice destroyed by fire a year ago. To commence TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at No. 722 Broadway, near Astor-place. Contributions and patronage respectfully solicited. Mrs. HOYT, Directress.

CHARLES THE FIRST.—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ.—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 650 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

EXHIBITION OF TWENTY LARGE PAINTINGS and TWENTY-FOUR HIGHLY-FINISHED PENCIL DRAWINGS, by Geo. L. Brown, recently returned from Rome, at No. 768 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

LECTURES.

REV. ROBERT PATTERSON, OF CHICAGO, will deliver the second regular lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. McLeod's) 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Infidelity in its relation to the Science of Modern Astronomy.* The usual collection will be taken at the close.

WM. H. FRY, ESQ.,
Will deliver the next lecture before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The high reputation of this gentleman as a public speaker will no doubt draw a crowded house. Tickets can be had in advance at the door on the evening of the Library; also at the door on the evening of the lecture. Tickets, 25 cents.

DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Chairman Lec. Com.

LOLA MONTEZ,
Countess of Landsfeld,
Will deliver a lecture, entitled
JOHN BULL AT HOME,

At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1859. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at the Hall. Ticket office now open. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS.—MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF, returned from his Western tour, will have the honor to give, with Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF, his FIRST READING from Shakespeare and Dickens, at Dodworth's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 13th. The "Merchant of Venice;" and a Scene between Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness. Tickets 50 cents. At Messrs. Appleton's and Mr. Crowen's bookstores; reserved seats, $1.

LECTURE ON HOSPITALS AND SISTERHOODS.—Dr. W. C. [illegible] will deliver a lecture on the above subject, for the benefit of the Junior Association of St. Luke's Hospital, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at the Freewill Baptist Church, 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained on the evening of the lecture.

POPULAR LECTURES BY DR. POWELL ON THE EYE AND EAR, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st. Lecture on the Eye, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 13; on the Ear, TUESDAY, Dec. 20. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 87 Montague-place, Brooklyn. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. CLASSES OF ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Quarter commences from first lesson taken. A new class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's Guide for dancing, &c., for the use of the pupils, just issued. Private, family, or school classes attended. Circulars at either Academy.

MME. (FERRERO) JACKSON, NO. 29 WEST 26th-st., has returned from Paris, and teaches the fashionable new dances, "Le Prince Imperial," danced by the Empress Eugenie. Class instruction Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832

The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and retail, at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.

N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. A communication from the Trustees of the Martyrs' Monument Association was received, with resolutions to appoint a Special Committee of Five to take the necessary steps to carry out the provisions of an act authorizing the erection of a monument to the Martyrs' of the Prison Ships on Fort Greene, and directing the City Treasurer to advertise for three months that he is ready to receive donations and contributions. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. By resolution, the Water Commissioners were directed to pay the unpaid bills for the Water celebration out of money raised for coating water pipes. On petition, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Mayor to call a public meeting to enable the citizens of Brooklyn "to express their views on the subject of securing the establishment between this city and New-York of such a system of ferriage as will secure freest competition and the lowest rates of fare." A petition signed by 1,100 tax-payers in favor of a public market, and recommending that one be located on the East River, between the Fulton and Catharine Ferries, was presented and referred to the Market Committee. A resolution was adopted directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to report the cost of connecting all of the fire-bells by telegraph. A petition of JOHN LINSKEY, asking the lease of a slip at the foot of North Sixth-street, on certain conditions, to run a ferry to private property in New-York, for the purpose of testing the jurisdiction to exclusive control over the East River, was referred to the Special Committee on Ferry matters. After the transaction of a large amount of routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.—At about 12 o'clock Sunday night, one JAMES MURRY, fireman on the steamship *Vanderbilt*, who resides at No. 3 Washington-street, New-York, was shot on Columbia-street, near Kelsey's Alley, by FRANCIS DE LA BERRIERE, master of the French ship *Failere*, and, it is supposed, is mortally wounded. Capt. DE LA BERRIERE alleges that while on his way to his vessel, which lies at Woodruff's Wharf, foot of Congress-street, as he was passing the above named locality, he was set upon by a gang of men, and that he fired the shot in self-defence. The injured man's story is, that he made no attack, but that a boy threw something at the Captain, when he rushed towards him with his pistol, when he (MURRY) struck the man in self-defence. Officers JOHNSON and GROGAN, of the Third Precinct, were attracted to the spot by the pistol-shot, and arrested the accused and two companions. They were yesterday committed for examination. The wounded man was carried to the City Hospital, and lies in a very critical state. The ball passed through MURRY's breast. The place where this occurred is one of the few places in this city known as the head-quarters of notorious rowdies. Coroner HORTON made an *ante-mortem* examination yesterday, but nothing was elicited more than what is stated above.

THE OYSTER BAY DIFFICULTY.—The difficulty in Christ Church, Oyster Bay, came up in the Supreme Court yesterday on an appeal from an order dissolving the injunction, restraining the rector, JOSEPH RANSOM, from performing the duties of that office. The whole difficulty seems to be that Mr. RANSOM was invited to become the pastor of the Society some years ago, and in his note in reply he accepted the rectorship. He discharged the duties of the office without interruption until last year, but was never formally installed. Some of the wardens and vestrymen asked him to resign. This he declined to do, and an injunction was obtained restraining him from preaching in that church. That injunction was dissolved and the case now comes before the General Term on an appeal from this order. Mr. RANSOM claims that he is rector of the church, while the people, or a portion of them, only considered him as a minister at will—one who could be discharged by them at any time. The papers were given to the Court.

JUDGE STRONG.—The members of the Bar in Kings County are making arrangements to give Judge STRONG a complimentary dinner early in January. His term of office, as a Judge of the Supreme Court, expires on the 31st inst.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 to 22 inclusive.

Musical.

PARLOR OPERA.—Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON resumed their agreeable entertainments last night. A fashionable and appreciative audience, as usual, was in attendance, and two approved operettas were given. We have so often referred to the artistic neatness and general elegance of these pleasant affairs that there is little left to be said, except that Mrs. DRAYTON has almost recovered from her recent indisposition, and that Mr. DRAYTON is, as heretofore, the life and spirit of the whole thing. This admirable singer and actor merits the fullest appreciation of an American audience. It is not often that vocal and histrionic ability are found combined in so marked a degree. Both artists are thoroughly enjoyable and efficient in the works they present. A special attraction was afforded last night in the first appearance of a new violinist, Signor OLIVEIRA. The violin is unquestionably the favorite instrument of our public, and when moderately-well played never fails to draw forth a hearty burst of applause. Signor OLIVEIRA plays a smooth, slow passage with infinite grace, and with true perception of its vocal significance. In other words, he sings—which is the perfection of all instrumental performance. Beneath this is a depth of mechanical execution which has been sounded by all the great artists who have visited our shores, and fathomed by many who are now resident citizens, and unpretending teachers or executants. Signor OLIVEIRA possesses good facility and coolness, which is the consciousness of strength. But whilst he sings on his violin better than any other artist who has visited us, he lacks precision, clearness and elegance, in all his *tours de force*. A mere jumble of bowing and *pizzicato* passages does not constitute brilliancy, and, we may add, the moment a mechanical difficulty seems difficult to the listener, it ceases to be a credit to the player. Signor OLIVEIRA, as a soloist, will make his mark as a sentimentalist rather than as a first-class executant, and the public will appreciate him all the more for this distinction, for the public loves to be appealed to in music as in rhetoric. We would caution Signor OLIVEIRA against the superfluous splendor of trying to play the violin with *one* hand; a simple variation twitched with one hand horribly on the four strings, with the other and bow hand ostentatiously lazy, may be curious, but it is not at all pleasing. Besides, with a player who produces so exquisite a tone, we do not want to have the bow idle a single minute. The reception awarded to the gentleman was of the heartiest kind, and there cannot be a doubt that he is a valuable acquisition to the company.

The Virginia Executions.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT—CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that in anticipation of the approaching executions, Gov. WISE is assembling another strong military force. The Wythe Grays, from Wytheville, Va., have arrived at Charlestown. This is a new company, and has travelled 600 miles from their homes. No less than six lawyers are serving in the ranks. On reaching Richmond they were handsomely addressed by Gov. WISE. The Fincastle Rifles have also arrived at Charlestown. The Chesterfield (Va.) Guards, Capt. Cox, are to leave for Charlestown this morning.

The correspondent of the *Sun*, writing from Charlestown, says:

The prisoners are in much the same condition as in my late report. Last night COOK was busily engaged in writing, and seemed little inclined for conversation. COPPIE was rather more talkative than usual, and freely spoke of his boyhood's home—of his happy schoolboy days—his early and elysian dreams—his young heart's hopes and dreams. He said he never would have been here had he not been led by his feelings of affection to follow the fortunes of his brother. He represents his brother, BARCLEY COPPIE, as he expresses it, a weakly young man, and unable to undergo the exposures of such a rash campaign. That he followed with a brother's instinct to "shield and save his younger brother." B. COPPIE, with OWEN BROWN, FRANCIS J. MERRIAM, and CHARLES P. TIDD, are still at large, with a reward upon their heads. Before they bade each other good night, COPPIE said to COOK, "JOHN, our time is drawing short!" COOK cheerily replied, "Why, ED.! we've got another week." His tone was lively and his apparent coolness great, though I shall not be surprised to find him the first to give away at the fatal hour.

The Brooklyn *Times* says that, "When the execution is over, on Friday next, the body of COOK will be brought here by his relatives, and funeral services will be held in Rev. Dr. PORTER's Church on Sunday or Monday next. Application, we are told, was made to the Consistory of Lee-avenue Church to have the ceremonies performed there, COOK having formerly been Secretary of the flourishing Sabbath School attached to that Church; but for reasons which we have not learned, the Consistory declined, and Dr. PORTER's Church was engaged instead."

VERDICT IN THE BOSTON CASE OF CRIM. CON.—In the Supreme Judicial Court this morning, in the case of WILLIAM A. COCHRANE vs. GEORGE L. PERRY, an action brought to recover damages for the seduction of the plaintiff's wife by the defendant, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $3,000. The verdict is a just one, and will be generally approved. Although the evidence of the act of adultery was merely circumstantial, yet enough was shown to establish the guilt of the defendant in the minds of reasoning men. Mr. COCHRANE desires us to state that he has accomplished his purpose by exposing and punishing the guilty parties, and that he intends to present the whole amount of this verdict to the "Home of the Fallen," as he does not wish to accept the price of his wife's dishonor.—*Boston Journal, Dec. 9.*

Wreck of Schooner E. J. Enneas—Loss of Life.

The following letter was received yesterday by ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

MR. DARRELL—*Dear Sir:* The accompanying letter washed ashore from the wreck of schooner *E. J. Enneas*, which was cast away near this place about 1st of November; also, a number of letters and papers belonging to other people. She was a total wreck; very little saved. There was a preacher named HENRY HODGES, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Society, whose body washed ashore and was buried on the beach, also his trunk of books with some pieces of clothing. He had about fifty sermons in manuscript, which the Church or some of his friends may wish to get. They are in the hands of ZION F. SCARBOROUGH, Commissioner of Wrecks for Kenneket District. Mr. HODGES was a missionary to some of the West India Islands. The *E. J. Enneas* was built at Harbor Island, owned at Nassau, N. P., built in 1858, of 160 tons register; owned by WM. COOK and others; was from Kingston, Jam.; sailed about Oct. 22.

PERSECUTIONS OF MR. BURNHAM, LATE LIQUOR AGENT.—The Boston *Journal* says: "Some incendiary seems determined to destroy the property of Mr. GEO. P. BURNHAM, the ex-liquor agent. Within the past year two of his dwelling-houses have been fired and entirely destroyed. One of these houses had been previously set on fire, and was saved by the labors of the citizens. About two week's ago a carpenter's shop adjacent to another of Mr. BURNHAM's houses, was fired, and the house was saved with much difficulty. Last evening, Mr. BURNHAM's stable, which was about forty feet from his dwelling-house and bowling alley, and immediately connected with his green-house, was found to be in flames. His horse and carriages were saved; but the barn and all its other contents were destroyed. The prompt and energetic action of the citizens saved the other buildings. Mr. BURNHAM was away from home at the time. These infamous persecutions of one who already has a sufficient load of trials to carry, are indignantly commented upon by the citizens of Melrose.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TRIALS IN THE SOUTH.—In the United States Court, Dec. 6, at Charleston, Mr. CONNER, District-Attorney, stated that he had expected to have been able to give out an indictment to the Grand Jury against W. C. CORRIE, but was unable to procure the witnesses from Savannah, who are there detained on another trial. He moved that Mr. CORRIE enter into a new recognizance of $10,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Court. The motion was opposed by Messrs. A. H. BROWN and F. D. RICHARDSON, Counsel for Mr. CORRIE, who at the same time expressed their acknowledgments to the District-Attorney for the interest he had taken to have the case brought to trial. The Court overruled the objections and ordered the new recognizance to be entered into. In the case of BALDWIN *vs.* LAMAR, Mr. BREWSTER was heard in opposition to a new trial, and for a motion for an injunction.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 20
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4

66
At EVANS' & Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

On and after Monday, Dec. 19, the passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases,* (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S Election Hats are in great demand to supply the numerous calls since the election. Every man of taste and fashion who bet on the result, wagered one of KNOX's best Hats, and the losers were as much gratified as the winners, in seeing their friends fitted with such Hats as KNOX exhibits for sale at his well-known hat-store, No. 212 Broadway, Northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BALMORAL SKATING HOSE,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

Best quality, double yarn, all wool, new and beautiful patterns. A. RANKIN'S & CO., No. 637 Broadway, and No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Constriction of the chest and constrained respiration are timely admonitions that Bronchitis, or Asthma, is making rapid inroads on the constitution. HOLLOWAY'S remedies will stop the progress of the disease and exterminate it from the system.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the dépôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MARRIED.

EARDLEY—MAGEE.—At Calvary Church, on Monday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, E. G. CULLING EARDLEY, Esq., only son of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., of Bedwell Park, Hatfield, England, to Miss EMILY FLORENCE MAGEE, only daughter of James Magee, Esq., of New-Orleans, La.

GOPSILL—LAWTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, JOSEPH D. GOPSILL, of Jersey City, N. J., to EMMA J., daughter of Abner Lawton, of this City.

SILLS—JAYNE.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 10, Mr. JOHN S. SILLS, of this City, to CAROLINE, daughter of Ebenezer Jayne, Esq., of the former place.

CHILDS—LOCKE.—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, by Rev. J. Black, Mr. A. GRANT CHILDS to Miss MAGGIE A. LOCKE.

DIED.

HUSTACE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 12, EPHRAIM TREADWELL, son of Wm. Hustace, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 31 East 30th-st., without further notice.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 12, BENJAMIN WOOLSEY ROGERS, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at Grace Church, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

VOORHIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, MARY ELIZABETH, relict of Thomas Letson Voorhis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CORTELYOU.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, Mrs. MARTHA LEDGER, wife of Staats V. S. Cortelyou, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Macdougal st. Baptist Church.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Monday Dec. 12, CHARLES HENRY CLAFLIN, only child of Dr. G. and Elvira Furman, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The friends of the parents and the medical profession in general are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation, the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

VINCENT.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 11, at the residence of Rev. R. S. Cook, LOUISE VINCENT, late of Geneva, Switzerland, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of Mr. Cook, No. 7 Lamartine-place, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, with services in French and English.

EATON.—At the residence of his brother, No. 335 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 12, CHARLES EATON, of New-York, aged 42 years.

Funeral services this day, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the above place. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Worcester, Mass.

ACKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 11, DELIA, widow of the late John A. Ackley, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 189 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, in Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 12, MARY M. GRIFFITHS, wife of George W. Harris, aged 42 years, 6 months and 11 days.

Her relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father Griffith Griffiths, and are brother James Griffiths, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 Washington-place, at 1½ o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 14.

QUISH.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 12, ALEXANDER QUISH, aged 3 years 1 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 43 North 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day.

HUSSEY.—At Peekskill, on Friday, Dec. 9, GEORGE F. HUSSEY, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Peekskill, on third day, Dec. 13, at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be at the dépôt to meet the 11 o'clock express train from New-York. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

ALDRICH.—Near Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, MARY S. BORDEN, wife of James Aldrich, in the 66th year of her age.

DAVIS.—In Lexington, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, AGNES ADELIA, only daughter of Joseph and B. G. Davis.

BAKER.—At Staatsburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 11, GUSSIE, son of David L. and M. E. Baker, in the 5th year of his age.

KIRTLAND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at his residence, Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y., BENJAMIN B. KIRTLAND, in the 54th year of his age.

LIVINGSTON.—At the Calendar House, in Livingston, Columbia County, on Friday, Dec. 9, PETER R. LIVINGSTON, in the 70th year of his age.

SMITH.—At Chicago, Ill., on Friday, Dec. 9, LILLA LE GRAND SMITH, only daughter of the late Le Grand Smith, of this City, and granddaughter of Stephen Smith, Esq., of Norwalk, Conn., aged 6 years and 5 months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 12.

$1,000	Indiana S. 2½s	62	50	Hudson Riv. R....s60	41½
18,000	Missouri S. 6s	83⅛	50	do	41⅝
5,000	do.........b30	83½	100	do.........b30	41¾
10,000	Tennessee 6s, 90.	89⅝	100	Reading Railroad	41
5,000	do	89½	300	do.........s30	41
2,000	E. R. 5th M. B.	46	100	do.........s60	41
500	Ill. Cent. R. B.	85	200	do.........c	41¼
3,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	86½	150	M. So. & N. I. R.	7
30	Mer. Ex. Bank	98	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17½
10	Bank of Commerce	99½	100	Panama R.......b60.	134
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	97	100	Il. Cen. R.......s60	58½
75	Cum. Coal Pfd.	12	100	do.........b60	59
918	N. Y. Central R.	80⅛	50	do	58⅞
100	do.........btw	80½	100	do	58⅝
612	do	80⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R....s60	67½
30	Erie Railroad	8¾	1,200	do	67⅜
50	do	8⅝	50	do.........b60	67⅜
100	Har. R. Pref....b60	35	100	do.........b30	67⅝
50	do.........b30	34⅝	400	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64
500	do.........b60	34½	100	do.........s60	63⅞
100	do	34⅝	200	do.........b30	64½
350	do	34½	100	do.........b60	64½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	89⅞	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17½
9,000	do	89⅝	8	Macon & West'n R.	103
20,000	E. R. 4th M. B. b30	53	25	Ill. Cen. R.	59⅛
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	15	100	do.........s15	59
200	Penn. Coal Co.	83	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	67⅜
50	Erie Railroad	8¾	200	do.........b60	67⅝
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	80¼	150	do.........at 15	67⅜
100	do	80⅜	50	do	67⅝
200	Reading Railroad	41½	300	Chicago & R. I. R.	64⅛
50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	6⅞	100	do.........b60	64½

MONDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 3:

Increase in Loans	$788,374
Decrease in Specie	296,132
Increase in Circulation	82,667
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	312,705

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 11, 1858.	Dec. 10, 1859.	Dec. 3, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,433,000	$68,933,000
Loans	126,520,129	122,925,408	122,137,034
Specie	27,195,522	19,750,535	20,046,667
Circulation	7,750,166	8,481,486	8,398,819
Gross Deposits	109,354,643	99,524,708	100,449,079
Exchanged	20,372,681	22,963,281	24,190,357
Undrawn	88,981,962	76,571,427	76,258,722
In Sub-Treasury	6,344,033	6,099,039	5,840,432

The Bank return is much the same as looked for in our review this morning of the week's movement. It includes for the first time the recently-established Manufacturers and Merchant's Bank, with a capital of $500,000. The decline in Specie is about equal to the gain in the Sub-Treasury, while the receipts from New-Orleans and other sources appear to have balanced the export of the week. The next return will have the aid in Specie of the California remittance of November 21, which arrived late this afternoon by steamship *Atlantic*. Of the addition to the Discount line, the new Bank contributes $287,000. The present week opens with an easy supply of Money at 7 ℘ cent. Discounts and 6 ℘ cent. for Loans returnable on demand, and with a further decline in the Exchange on France, which is down to-day to f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ for first-class bills. The inclination is to steadiness on London at 109⅜@109⅝ for Bank and Banker's bills, and 109@109⅜ for best class of Merchant bills. Outside Money lenders are wanting prime lists of May and June paper, (double name of course,) at 7 ℘ cent. per annum, and choice 60 day acceptances at 6 ℘ cent. The next European mail closes at 1 o'clock to-morrow, overland to the Boston Cunarder, and at 3 o'clock for the steamboat route. The New-Orleans Bank Statement of Saturday week shows a decrease in the Specie line of $507,000 and a gain in Exchange of $577,000.

The Stock Market has been inactive through the day, as the small printed list of sales manifests. The changes in the Share prices are not important; New-York Central ⅛ ℘ cent. lower, and Galena weaker by ⅜ ℘ cent., while Illinois Central and Rock Island close a fraction firmer than on Saturday. Erie declined ½ ℘ cent. in the forenoon, but recovered ¼ at the close of Second Board, say $8¾@$9. The late mortgages of the Company were higher, 46 for the Fifths and 53, buyer 30 days, for the Fourths. The bids were 80 for the Thirds and 90 for Seconds. Hudson Shares and Bonds were firm, while Harlem Preferred Shares were heavy under considerable sales at 34¾@½ ℘ cent. In State Stocks, Missouris and Virginias were steady, but Tennessees lower, on some peremptory sales at 89¾@½ ℘ cent. The feeling in the general market was one of dullness, without much disposition, however, to press sales except of Harlem and Galena. The first week's return in December from the Rock Island line is reported by telegraph at $20,915 as against $14,731 same week last season. The same week on the Toledo line, $16,203, against $15,260 last season. The call for $10 installment on the Scrip Shares of the Illinois Central is advertised for 1st February. At the close of business the market was steady, New-York Central 80⅛@80½. In reference to the recent sale of Erie Fourth Bonds to Mr. DREW and others to retire the floating debt, with the privilege to the Company of repurchase at the end of a year, of which we spoke in our last paper, we now hear it intimated that the difference is to be *ten per cent.* against the Company, in addition to the coupons of 1860, which, on the large gross sum required, at a low figure, to procure $320,000 in cash, would make the cost of the operation about $136,000 for twelve months. A morning cotemporary agrees with us that the other operation of exchanging $4,000,000 of 1859 mortgage for the same sum of 1883s, at a large *bonus* in Fourth Bonds, should not be confined to private negotiation. We think there can scarcely be two opinions on the subject among the common creditors of the concern, and but one comment to be made on a transaction of such magnitude with a leading Director of the Road, who thus virtually claims double salvage for relieving his own wreck.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Total receipts, $82,609; total payments, $55,033; total balance, $6,126,615; for Customs, $69,000.

The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road has made a half-yearly cash dividend of 5 ℘ cent., and the Managers also divide an extra dividend of 5 ℘ cent. in the Bonds of the Company purchased with the surplus earnings of the year 1859.

The following is the list of the Treasure brought by the steamship *Atlantic*:

H. Cohn & Co.	$20,000	Bush & Comstock	$15,000
E. C. Knight & Co.	1,690	Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	100,000
Order	5,100	Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	7,000
Thos. D. Cornell	1,000	Robert & Williams	10,000
Wm. Keller & Co.	16,000	August Belmont & Co	128,000
Eppinger & Co.	4,000	Jas. Patrick & Co.	60,000
H. Unger & Co.	7,400	Wm. Meyer	2,661
Order	4,500	Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	90,000
J. H. Coghill	6,000	John Durand & Co.	7,084
A. Rich & Bros	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	12,000
Scholle & Bro	25,000	American Ex. Bank	30,000
Order	1,000	Rich. Patrick	45,280
F. Curtis & Co.	4,120	Harbeck & Co.	2,000
Jacob, Hecht, Bro & Co	6,000	Chas. W. Crosby	8,000
J. Goldsmith & Co.	17,600	Metropolitan Bank	25,000
H. E. Giffin	3,497	Metropolitan Bank	26,211
Kenley, Byrne & Co.	5,600	Eugene Kelly & Co.	68,000
Ross, Falconer & Co.	7,000	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	55,000	American Ex. Bank	95,000
J. G. Parker & Son	3,000	Roberts, Morrison & Co	20,000
J. Keller & Bro	17,800	P. Naylor	10,000
Treadwell & Co.	15,000	Jennings & Brewster	16,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	38,500	Duncan, Sherman & Co	14,285
Order	3,200	Duncan Sherman & Co	226,754
Order	5,000	American Ex. Bank	60,000
R. Meader & O. Adams	8,500	Wm. Hoge & Co.	35,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	20,000	Freeman & Co.	23,000
Jacob Cohen & Co.	10,000	Freeman & Co.	15,700
J. B. Newton & Co.	15,000	Freeman & Co.	12,657
Order	3,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	163,500
Howland & Aspinwall	2,739	Wells, Fargo & Co.	109,500
Eugene Kelly & Co.	20,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	9,500
Z. Einstein & Br.	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	5,000
Baxer & Morrill	3,446	American Ex. Bank	10,000
		Total	$1,865,439

By the *Atlantic*, we have received WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.'s circular of the 19th ult., from which we extract the following semi-monthly notice of the San Francisco markets:

"The first rains of the season occurred at the opening of the present fortnight. They have extended generally throughout the State, and will benefit such mining operations as needed a supply of water. Although deferred to a rather later period than usual, more than the customary quantity of rain has fallen up to the present writing, during several days of heavy showers. The effect has been to, at once, break up the roads in the country, and we already hear complaints of difficulties and advanced rates of transportation. A short spell of fine weather would obviate the latter objection, and at the same time leave the miners requiring water amply supplied. There continues to be much complaint about the smallness of remittances from the interior, notwithstanding that, from the rain that has fallen, mining operations have no doubt been considerably facilitated. Still, perhaps, it is too early after the commencement of the season's rains to expect much from this source of relief. Money has been in good requirement since the sailing of the last steamer, and in some instances rather advanced rates of interest have been obtained; but on unexceptionable collaterals, the rate is seldom over 2 ℘ cent, though we quote the current range, 2@3 ℘ cent. ℘ month. Since the sailing of the last steamer a good steady trade has been done in this city, unmarked, however, by any improvement in prices as a general thing, although a few articles that hitherto had an upward tendency have further advanced. Such changes are owing to peculiar causes, and only serve to point the exceptions to the rule of rates decidedly unremunerative to shippers. The business done has been of a legitimate and healthy character, with little of the speculative leaven, and transactions have upon the whole been of a limited nature, very few large operations having been effected during the fortnight. The city trade have met a fair requirement from their country custom, and have been constantly filling small orders to replenish their own stocks. Importers have therefore found buyers inquiring for goods—a state of things to which our market has been a stranger of late. Therein we may note the only general change since our last report. If called upon to speak of the prospects of our market the coming Winter, we would state that, although less than the usual inactivity is looked for throughout the rainy season, stocks cannot by any possibility become reduced during that period. And it should be borne in mind that a temporary relief at present experienced by the fact of at least twelve cargoes from domestic Atlantic ports being deferred in their arrival, creating, we may mention casually, a great deal of uneasiness as to the safety of several of the vessels making the voyage. We would not answer for the effect upon prices should the fleet all get in together, as has been frequently the case heretofore. While should they, with others to reach in due course, come dropping in one after another, they would leave nothing upon which to found the shadow of a hoped-for improvement. The vessels arriving during the fortnight were clipper ships *Daring*, *Endeavor*, *Anglo-Saxon* and *Golden Fleece*, from New-York; *Mary Whitridge*, from Hong Kong; bark *Comet*, from Shanghai; bark *Adelaide* and brig *General Yanez*, from Mazatlan; bark *Frances Palmer*, from Honolulu; schooner *Eliza*, from Tahiti; ship *Bramley Moore*, from Liverpool; and ships *Montezuma*, *Massachusetts* and *Fabius*, from whaling voyages."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Dec. 10.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 3.
Bk. of New-York	4,602,655	4,622,855	623,576	666,848
Manhattan Co.	4,578,471	4,461,452	587,851	783,468
Mechanics' Bank	4,986,443	5,073,484	1,097,459	890,083
Merchants' Bank	3,629,839	3,528,714	714,950	582,105
Union Bank	2,702,415	2,526,859	510,237	475,658
Bk. of America	5,401,700	5,415,144	1,397,373	1,207,518
Phenix Bank	3,007,521	3,134,070	384,800	404,103
City Bank	2,103,250	2,102,457	230,329	245,249
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,428,081	1,452,540	122,332	119,522
Fulton Bank	1,411,499	1,385,673	275,301	281,202
Chemical Bank	1,934,893	1,863,878	635,530	722,270
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,023,978	2,002,754	191,807	218,603
National Bank	2,002,765	2,020,104	231,181	221,144
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,655,754	1,718,405	210,503	93,858
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	809,024	898,673	129,355	148,266
Greenwich Bank	701,786	727,137	59,456	66,173
Leather Man. Bk.	1,828,243	1,810,516	267,678	277,314
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,207,587	1,247,250	174,428	141,742
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	3,770,606	624,602	685,807
Am. Exchange Bk	7,301,061	7,217,505	1,121,878	1,159,435
Bk. of Commerce	12,913,536	12,767,028	1,513,137	1,634,560
Broadway Bank	2,602,354	2,572,430	400,931	402,944
Ocean Bank	1,706,575	1,673,474	232,174	207,901
Mercantile Bank	2,504,184	2,426,633	372,782	427,900
Pacific Bank	1,005,970	1,039,851	140,582	187,557
Bank of Republic	3,925,452	3,907,276	764,678	676,051
People's Bank	674,120	659,914	88,067	69,332
Chatham Bank	699,506	687,251	65,192	89,508
Bank of N. Am.	1,546,967	1,605,111	137,685	148,830
Hanover Bank	1,431,210	1,393,341	152,612	147,279
Irving Bank	807,856	779,402	108,597	152,061
Metropolitan Bk.	6,092,997	6,129,784	990,042	1,104,018
Citizens' Bank	715,491	724,234	90,043	69,816
Nassau Bank	1,552,907	1,496,591	204,743	158,927
Market Bank	1,514,359	1,526,639	178,267	167,247
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,041,114	1,037,973	168,985	149,836
Shoe & Leath Bk.	5,065,879	5,134,416	1,775,126	2,294,935
Corn Exch. Bank	1,646,330	1,579,093	279,632	225,527
Continental Bank	3,401,132	3,262,934	438,171	560,762
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,197,144	1,182,612	164,861	130,858
Oriental Bank	525,346	514,113	67,137	68,320
Marine Bank	996,913	1,008,871	127,301	83,600
Atlantic Bank	540,702	526,611	51,913	43,263
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,604,127	2,585,836	372,322	255,418
Park Bank	4,286,114	4,427,537	736,799	825,330
Artisans' Bank	1,002,552	969,506	123,198	133,909
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	677,727	660,240	56,087	58,834
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	468,268	477,249	47,477	51,040
N. Y. Exch. Bank	302,788	309,381	24,068	20,786
Bull's Head Bank	408,566	413,845	49,032	38,244
N. Y. County Bk.	414,710	411,454	32,924	38,259
Grocers' Bank	548,045	537,140	48,599	71,882
East River Bank	304,340	320,048	31,643	26,835
North River Bank	456,856	459,839	67,030	77,329
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	287,505		37,122	
Total	122,925,408	122,137,084	19,750,535	20,046,667
	Increase......$788,374		Decrease......$296,132	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Dec. 10.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 3.
Bk. of New-York	412,703	396,726	2,559,249	2,597,340
Manhattan Co.	313,477	326,242	2,731,417	2,914,847
Merchants' Bank	256,718	250,077	2,507,383	2,816,767
Mechanics' Bank	312,326	366,325	2,970,743	2,333,342
Union Bank	221,321	217,756	2,011,710	1,777,086
Bk. of America	138,114	132,415	4,276,241	4,226,387
Phenix Bank	140,969	138,758	1,754,776	1,813,480
City Bank			1,229,799	1,246,359
Tradesmen's Bank	317,336	318,084	635,814	675,341
Fulton Bank	155,088	152,969	1,065,157	1,068,252
Chemical Bank	315,052	315,912	1,871,269	2,003,104
Merch. Exch. Bank	131,536	134,469	959,184	942,155
National Bank	142,465	135,040	830,515	803,147
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	182,750	183,355	1,127,902	1,074,366
Mech. & Trad Bk.	115,517	121,250	642,217	658,762
Greenwich Bank	141,653	141,789	454,673	491,151
Leather Man. Bank	249,673	238,649	1,000,516	979,873
Seventh Ward Bank	216,809	211,600	609,592	602,244
Bk. St. New-York	228,504	213,700	2,235,275	2,159,889
Am. Exchange Bk.	184,492	193,879	4,435,767	4,401,005
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,461,089	5,378,912
Broadway Bank	260,897	262,473	1,899,195	1,882,896
Ocean Bank	127,515	125,989	1,014,568	982,175
Mercantile Bank	31,837	33,895	1,788,483	1,750,718
Pacific Bank	124,416	121,144	731,116	827,698
Bank of Republic	202,496	209,165	2,827,667	2,796,729
Chatham Bank	122,882	118,737	420,327	402,418
People's Bank	113,900	114,769	434,935	454,110
Bank of N. Am.	79,081	80,600	661,393	705,212
Hanover Bank	94,029	90,771	634,738	581,458
Irving Bank	127,292	127,415	526,427	565,316
Metropolitan Bank	255,477	244,726	3,233,022	3,396,343
Citizens' Bank	157,009	152,667	468,409	466,643
Nassau Bank	124,322	128,293	786,513	714,483
Market Bank	212,557	214,390	803,161	835,026
St. Nicholas Bank	94,288	93,450	563,735	575,107
Shoe & Leath Bank	89,561	91,342	6,150,298	6,289,293
Corn Exch. Bank	105,768	103,619	810,029	750,083
Continental Bank	188,665	181,133	1,912,511	1,846,827
Bk. of Comm'lth	234,411	235,894	802,903	816,393
Oriental Bank	102,371	102,846	323,177	329,006
Marine Bank	126,059	127,929	560,738	512,596
Atlantic Bank	78,020	77,940	228,075	211,176
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	192,811	192,750	1,449,466	1,415,503
Park Bank	180,740	182,489	2,969,743	3,153,090
Artisans' Bank	92,104	93,663	538,212	545,028
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	107,656	100,134	252,072	246,187
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	151,720	142,613	212,016	222,343
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	112,643	113,090	281,865	285,915
Bull's Head Bank	104,568	102,209	377,497	306,466
N. Y. County Bk.	86,274	85,779	306,200	306,469
Grocers' Bank	53,440	52,421	388,587	410,778
East River Bank	87,160	87,830	192,924	198,717
North River Bank	77,339	76,674	440,498	467,091
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	3,700		210,639	
Total	8,481,486	8,398,819	76,571,427	76,258,722
	Increase......$82,667		Increase......$312,705	

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Dec. 3.	Nov. 26.	Dec. 3.	Nov. 26.
Citizens' Bank	$5,768,556	$5,727,669	$3,184,202	$3,252,631
Canal Bank	2,334,456	2,283,311	1,424,321	1,702,999
Louisiana	4,283,987	4,283,644	1,655,447	1,612,557
Louis'na State	5,449,473	5,338,975	2,577,246	2,997,971
Mec. & Traders	1,279,381	1,188,066	637,203	473,292
Bank of N. O.	1,627,766	1,583,963	570,832	647,412
Southern Bk.	181,232	210,673	421,302	74,123
Union Bank	1,740,280	1,629,053	531,829	600,356
Merchants' Bk	670,071	658,739	176,010	231,651
Crescent City	1,079,131	1,087,178	335,361	374,618
Bk. of America	1,135,417	1,103,858	519,483	470,457
Total	25,549,750	25,045,129	11,930,241	12,438,187
	Increase....$504,621		Increase....$507,946	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Dec. 3.	Nov. 26.	Dec. 3.	Nov. 26.
Citizens' Bank	$3,674,425	$3,400,670	$4,709,743	$4,635,152
Canal Bank	993,895	927,765	1,528,087	1,340,863
Louisiana	706,899	695,354	3,765,842	3,824,213
Louis'na State	2,209,370	2,098,550	4,602,260	4,872,141
Mec. & Traders	391,310	391,060	954,312	795,477
Bank of N. O.	602,790	565,525	1,162,176	1,209,052
Southern Bk.	184,840	270,030	577,960	424,789
Union Bank	551,735	535,020	1,220,647	1,197,911
Merchants' Bk	447,710	449,415	427,544	445,665
Crescent City	281,145	276,000	448,558	446,952
Bk. of America	237,840	227,935	1,127,478	1,060,033
Total	10,382,059	9,837,324	20,525,607	20,243,258
	Increase....$544,735		Increase....$282,349	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIS. BANKS.	
	Dec. 3.	Nov. 26.	Dec. 3.	Nov. 26.
Citizens' Bank	$1,498,386	$1,267,499	$252,277	$309,857
Canal Bank	790,880	397,593	243,791	226,338
Louisiana	439,840	518,458	535,604	550,954
Louis'na State	749,981	593,012	322,084	331,529
Mec. & Traders	431,262	443,172	45,741	27,794
Bank of N. O.	649,173	601,953	133,994	153,503
Southern Bk.	1,164,716	1,321,820		
Union Bank	203,287	201,495	173,330	155,523
Merchants' Bk	149,940	131,792	25,863	73,633
Crescent City	114,460	46,813	38,992	3,033
Bk. of America	149,040	36,200	15,284	28,486
Total	6,119,919	5,542,707	1,786,963	1,860,650
	Increase....$577,212		Decrease....$73,687	

Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 12.
Sight Exchange on New-York, par.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 12.
Exchange on New-York, at sight, 1-10 ℘ cent.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 12.
Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93; Reading Railroad, 20⅝; Morris Canal, 50⅜; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 12.
FLOUR dull; Howard-street at $5 25@$5 37½. WHEAT heavy and unchanged: sales at $1 30@$1 45 for White. CORN—Yellow advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 76c.@78c. White dull, at 65c.@70c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $16 25; prime, $10 50@$11; Bacon, 10c. WHISKY steady, at 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 12.
FLOUR quiet at $5 37½@$5 44. WHEAT active; White, $1 37@$1 43; Red, $1 30@$1 32. CORN steady; Yellow, 93c.; New, 80c., afloat. OATS in fair demand at 42c.@45c. WHISKY improving at 26½c.@28c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Europa	Dec. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	Dec. 17	New-York	Havre.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 17	Portland	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Ocean Queen	Dec. 24	New-York	Havre.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 31	New-York	South'ton.
United Kingdom	Dec. 31	New-York	Glasgow.
North American	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 31	New-York	Hamburg.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Nov. 30	Glasgow	New-York
Nova Scotian	Nov. 30	Liverpool	Portland.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Hamburg	New-York
America	Dec. 3	Liverpool	Boston
North American	Dec. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Dec. 14	Glasgow	New-York
Canada	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York

FOR CALIFORNIA.

North Star	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Atlantic	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Atlantic from Aspinwall—Lieut.-Gen. Scott and servant, Col. Day, U. S. A., Col. Thomas, U. S. A., Dr. Crane, U. S. A., Maj. Johnson, U. S. A., Miss Ritchie, T. L. Bosworth, R. B. Reading, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Kendall, W. H. Leighton, Mrs. Judge Thompson and servant, E. B. Bailey, T. A. Dole, Miss E. P. Sproul, Mr. Alexander, W. Prosser and wife, M. E. Tovin, P. P. Whiting, Dr. Blankman, wife and 2 children, H. Wither, B. W. Leigh, Col. Davis, Col. Bee, wife and child and servant, J. W. Barnes, S. M. Vanwyck, Mrs. Frank Wood and servant, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Greenwood and child, H. Watson, Capt. Lesser, Mr. Willis, A. J. Butler, Mr. McClure, M. Burns, Mrs. Chickering and infant, T. Camar, H. Hannibal, A. S. Beatty, Robert Beard, B. Boslish, Mr. Mamlok, W. Rosenbaum, C. T. Maywood and wife, Miss Gaskill, Dr. W. C. Gaskill, Mrs. L. T. Carr and child, Henry Schmidt, R. A. Sanderson, C. Dunning and wife, T. G. Adams, A. Mails and wife, S. Boffield, B. Julian Barstow, John Belcher, Col. F. W. Sanders, Wm. West, Campbell, Burch, Gassell, Snyder, Briscoe, A. S. Wilcox, wife and child, S. A. Houscouth, Lieut. Bryan, U. S. N., Mrs. S. T. Tate and two children, Mrs. James P. Wilson, Mr. Bailey Murray, Felix Gomez, Romeo Cowper, T. Williams, wife and child, Joseph Scott, Capt. Maguire, Mr. Turpin, Mr. Wm. Baker, Lieut. Bradford, U. S. N., Lieut. Haywood, U. S. N., Mr. A. J. Morrison and lady, Mrs. Bailey and two children, and 453 in second cabin and steerage.

In bark Carniola, from Swan Island.—Wm. Pickford, R. Abach, James Cromwell, Charles Crandle, Thomas Haley, Henry Seaton, Thomas Lanegan, Samuel Shaw, David Evans, John Fitzgaman, Peter Nicholas, George De Vrice, G. Hamermann, L. Ratee, M. Collins, J. Dumster, Edward Lanoinger, E. Sumenberg, William Police, Victor Clay, G. Bauer, F. Leprer, L. Stiner, H. Snider, John Oakes; G. Smith, L. Walter, C. Deush, F. Miller, Wm. Ullman, M. Carley, F. Caston, A. Neumann, Peter Copple, L. Kohler, F. Sheble, A. Astertahl, Wm. Eibe, H. Gager, F. Garwick, M. J. Powers, Wm. Price, Edward Vallet, A. Van Vredenburg, J. Statler, C. Searder, all laborers from the Guano Islands in the Carribean Sea.

In ship Atlantic from Fayal—Capt. H. W. Swift, G. M. Lewisburg. The A. has 41 Consuls men and one man under arrest for setting fire to the whaleship Japan, of New-Bedford; also one witness and 28 steerage passengers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets...... 4 33 | Moon rises... 7 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 18 | Gov. Island. 10 7 | Hell Gate... 11 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Cahawba, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamers Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, N. Briggs; Thos. Sparks, Grumly, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Bark Sevanter, (Br.,) Raymond, Glasgow, Wm. Murdock.

Brigs J. Tileston, Morrill, Havana, P. N. Spofford; J. Butler, Mina, Porta Plata, ———; Catherine, (Br.,) King, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Ships St. Louis, Johnson, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son; Louisiana, (Brem.,) Muller, Savannah, C. Luling.

Schrs. S. Canon, Slocum, Goree, E. R. Ware & Co.; W. B. Castle, Fish, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Jane, Brown, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Wide World, Bulkley, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Ranger, (Br.,) Alley, St. John's River, Thomas James; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; East Wind, Bush, Manganilla, Post & Small; W. Lancaster, (Br.,) Henderson, Gonaives, W. Lancaster; S. J. Bright, Smith, Cardenas, W. W. Russell; J. Williamson, Winsmore, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge.

Sloop Mary Dallas, Racket, Providence, H. G. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, Pearson, Aspinwall 5th inst., passengers to W. H. Wickham.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston, & Co. Sunday, 5 P. M., 60 miles N. of Hatteras, exchd. signals with steamships Nashville and Augusta, bd. S.

Steamer Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Dec. 10, 9 A. M., off Hatteras, passed a U. S. screw steamship bd. S. 11th, 9 A. M., lat. 37 40, passed steamships Augusta and Nashville, bd. S.; 10 A. M., passed steamer Potomac, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland.

Steamer George's Creek, Willits, Baltimore.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence.

Ship Mameluke, (of Boston,) Pike, Manilla Aug. 5, with sugar, hemp, &c., to order. Sld. from Angier Sept. 15, in co. with ship Bald Eagle. Oct. 18, passed Cape of Good Hope in lat. 37 S., crossed the Equator Nov. 17, in lon. 19 W. Aug. 9, at 7:30 P. M., in lat. 12 25 N., lon. 119 45 E., felt two distinct shocks of an earthquake. The weather was calm and clear, and no unusual phenomena accompanied the shocks; got a cast of the lead, found no bottom at 25 fathoms. Aug. 21, near Straits of Bassalan, spoke ship Katharine, from Manilla for New-York; she reported her foremast sprung. Aug. 24, lat. 5 17 N., lon. 122 24 E., saw ship Ocean Pearl, from Manilla for New-York, and was in co. until 26th, lat. 8 20 N., lon. 121 39 E.

Ship Arctic, Zerega Nov. 12, with mdse. to Zerega & Co., was towed into Quarantine this afternoon by steamtug Achilles, Capt. Hennesse.

Ship Hope, Merrill, Leghorn and Gibraltar 57 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to E. Fabricotti & Bros. Has experienced heavy weather most of the passage; has been blown off the coast three times.

Ship Grahams Polly, Norton, Antwerp 50 ds., and the Downs 30 ds., with mdse. and 16 passengers to Laytin & Hurlbut.

Ship Mediator, Kast, Marseilles Oct. 7, with lead, &c., to Wm. F. Frost. Has experienced very heavy weather; made Barnegat light 9th inst., 9 P. M.; took a heavy northwester and laid too until Sunday morning, 11th. Oct. 16, Plana Island light in sight. Mr. Jas. Howard, of Eastport, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Oct 32, Cape de Galle bearing N. N. W., distant 10 miles, spoke ship Senator. Same day, spoke bark Trovatora.

Ship Atlantic, (whaler, of New-Bedford,) Davoll, Fayal Nov. 3, in ballast to order.

Bark Thetis, (of Boston,) Ropes, Trieste 100 ds. and 72 from Gibraltar, with mdse. to W. A. Sale. Nov. 17, lat. 35 36, lon. 44 03, passed a ship or bark with main and mizen masts gone, had a full woman figure head, house on deck, painted green, the top white, had a large steam-boiler on deck, painted red; took her to be an Eng. vessel; saw no person on board.

Bark Casco, McBean, Trinidad de Cuba Nov. 20, with sugar, &c., to G. S. Stephenson.

Bark Nelson Place, (of Portland,) Thurston, Marseilles 48 ds., and 35 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co.

Brig Henry C. Brooks, Sherrill, Gonaives Nov. 30, with logwood and mahogany to Miller & Houghton. Has experienced heavy N. E. and easterly winds up to Hatteras, since then N. and N. W. gales; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. The schr. Anna Hinks, Phinney, sld. Nov. 25 for Boston.

Brig Mary Staples, (of Westport,) Staples, St. Marks 23 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes. Had heavy easterly weather for the past week.

Brig Louisa, (of Boston,) Adams, Philadelphia 14 ds., with coal to master. Experienced heavy weather while at anchor between Cape May and Egg Harbor; took a northerly gale, lost both anchors, and was blown off; is leaking considerable.

Brig Bohio, Bartlett, Porto Cabello 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Rising & Co.

Brig (Br.,) Acastus, (of Falmouth, Eng., Vigems, Patras 59 ds. and 35 from Gibraltar, with currants to A. Fachin & Sons.

Brig Adeline Sprague, (of Boston,) Richards, Maracaibo Nov. 21, with fustic to Yates & Porterfield.

Schr. Euphemia, Smith, Rio Grande Oct. 27, with hides, &c., to Thompson, Loesse & Lind. She reports having had very heavy gales for the last ten days, was driven off twice into the Gulf Stream, saw several vessels lying-to in the stream.

Schr. (Dan.) Express, Von Ihran, Angostura 25 ds., with hides to E. Bech. Saw a brig from New-York going in.

Schr. Enchantress, Lynch, Savannah 9 ds., with cotton to McCread, Mott & Co. 6th inst., 40 miles N. of Hatteras, saw bark Lyman, (of Boston,) bound S.

Schr. A. F. Linnell, (of Orleans,) Freeman, Malaga and Gibraltar Oct. 29, with fruit, &c., to Giro Francia & Co. Had thick easterly weather on the coast.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Snellgrove, Black River, Jamaica 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather; carried away jibboom.

Schr. Minerva, Rhodes, Green Bank 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Bent, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. New-Haven, Smith, Newark, with cement for New-Haven.

Schr. William Jenkins, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Renound, Perry, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Francis French, Smith, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Petersburgh 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Bergen, McGee, City Point 4 ds., with cotton to C. H. Tierson & Co.

Schr. Josephine, Waterbury, Petersburgh 6 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Arctic, Hix, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to Stafford & Dodge.

Schr. Clara E. Johnson, Day, Newbern, N. C., 20 ds., with cotton and naval stores to master.

Schrs. S. H. Chadwick and J. S. Curtis, fm. Connecticut River, with stone.

Schr. Transit, ———, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. J. P. Ames, Robinson, Fall River, ballast.

Schr. Martin, Goldwaith, Philadelphia, coal for Saco.

BELOW—3 barks.

WIND—During the day from S. W. to N. N. W.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 12.—Two barks outside the Bar, one bark south of the Highlands, bound in. Wind fresh N. W. Weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 12—Sunset.—Str. Marion from Charleston, a ship and a bark (in tow) coming up the Bay. Bark Carniola at anchor near the Narrows, bound in. Wind fresh N. W.; clear. Str. Cahawba for Havana and New-Orleans passed down at 12 48 P. M.

NEWPORT, Dec. 11.—Arr. brig Mary, Hamilton, Baker, Providence for New-York; schooners Nathaniel Holmes, Brower, fm. Philadelphia; Lucy White, Hatch, Rockland, for New-York; Copy, Davis, Yarmouth for do.; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Bristol for do.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 12.—Arr. bark William and Jane Cobb, fm. New-Orleans; schooners Ocean Bird and Sarah M. Sherman, fm. Baltimore; Somerset, do., W. Burden, do.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—The brig Enoch Benner, Capt. Gill, from Matanzas with a cargo of molasses, bd. to New-York, put into this port to repair damages. Arr. schr. Sarah D. Sparks, Murray, St. Domingo City 18 ds., with logwood to J. & T. A. R. Webster.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—The schr. Alabama, fm. Matanzas, with a cargo of merchandise, bound to New-York, is ashore fifty miles north of Wilmington, D. C.; vessel and cargo said to be a total loss. The Alabama was built at Cambridge in 1853; is 143 tons register; rates A 1½, and owned by Mr. Hallace of Baltimore. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board Underwriters.)

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.—The screw-steamship Huntsville, of Cromwell's Line, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, 11th inst.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION AT SEA.—The schr. Euphemia Smith, from Rio Grande, reports that on Nov. 6, in lat. 18 51 S., long. 33 48, he spoke British brig Alice, for Liverpool, who came in contact while passing under the E.'s stern, it being nearly calm, with a heavy sea on at the time. The Alice had cat-head and topgallant forecastle-deck ripped up, and boat stove. The Euphemia had quarter-rail and stancheons broken, main deck plank-shear split, and sails torn. She remained tight, and most of the damage was repaired on the passage.

Bark Hidalgo, (formerly propeller Benj. Franklin,) Morgan, Minatitlan (Mex.) 39 ds., in ballast to Boardman, Holdwork & Co. Experienced very heavy weather on the coast of Mexico. Nov. 13, lost foretopmast, mizzen boom, square foresail, mainstaysail, split lug foresail and mainsail, and making a great quantity of water, the pumps kept going for 26 days; the stern post is adrift and the poop working fearfully. 9th inst., off Cape Henry, in a N. W. gale, split sails, and was blown back 50 miles.

Bark Carniola, (of Orrington,) Hopkins, Swan Island 22 ds., with guano to Post, Smith & Co.; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Left no American vessels; brings 46 laborers as passengers from the Guano Islands; was bound to Hampton Roads for orders; has been 8 days off Hatteras, and owing to a continuation of westerly gales, in which she suffered considerably in sails, rigging, &c., on the 11th, the wind blowing strong from S.W., for the safety of all concerned, bore up for New-York.

San Francisco Shipping Intelligence.

Arr.—Nov. 14, wh. ship Fabius, Smith, Arctic Ocean, via Honolulu; 19th, ships Lotus, Leckie, 138 days from New-York; War Hawk, Simmons, 144 days from Boston; Shooting Star, Hotchkiss, 142 days from New-York, Cherubim, Skinner, 193 days from New-York, via Valparaiso 43 days; 29th, ships John Frazer, Herbert, 174 days from New-York; Wild Rover, Sparrow, 178 days from New-York.

Cld.—Nov. 18, ships B. F. Hoxie, Crary, New-York; Black Warrior, Murphy, Hong Kong; 19th, ships Amos Lawrence, Nickerson, Sydney; Chatillon, Bowrum, Melbourne.

Sld.—Nov. 14, schr. Far West, Porter, Honolulu; 16th, ship Therese, Wallace, Calcutta.

MEMORANDA.

Per John Fraser—Was becalmed 10 days before crossing the Equator in the Atlantic; crossed in lon. 31 W., 39 days out; then had light S. E. trades; was becalmed 8 days off Rio Janeiro; was 70 days to Cape Horn; 55 days off the Cape, with strong westerly gales; crossed the Equator in the Pacific Oct. 27, lon. 113 W., since then had light northerly winds and calms; no date, lat. 55 S., lon. 85 W., spoke the Fr. ship Infant of France, bound east; died at sea, with scurvy, John Raymond, seaman, aged about 30 years.

Per Wild Rover—Left Sandy Hook May 25; crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 7, lon. 29 35 W.; passed Cape St. John Aug. 10; experienced heavy weather off the Cape; was 60 days thence to lat. 50 48 S., lon. 89 19 W.; crossed the equator in the Pacific Oct. 30, lon. 114 W.; since then had fine weather; made Cape Horn three separate times, viz.: on the 11th, 13th and 17th August, and again on Sept. 4; experienced very heavy weather off the Cape.

Per Bramley Moore—Left Liverpool May 24; June 6, was off Madeira; crossed the Equator in the Atlantic in lon. 27 30 W.; made Cape Horn Aug. 18; was off the Cape 45 days, with strong westerly gales; crossed the Equator in the Pacific Oct. 7, lon. 113 10 W.; had S. E. trades up to lat. 30 N.; since then had northerly winds; made the land south of this port 10th inst.

Per Shooting Star—Left New-York, July 1; was becalmed 12 days before crossing the Equator in the Atlantic; crossed in lon. 32 W., 41 days out; passed the Straits of Le Maire, Sept. 13, 76 days out; was 15 days from lat 50 S. in the Atlantic, to lat. 50 S. in the Pacific; crossed the Equator in the Pacific, Oct. 24, lon. 113 W.; took the N. E. Trades in lat. 14 N., and carried them to lat. 23 30 N.; from thence had light northerly winds and calms.

Per Lotus—Was 36 days to the Equator in the Atlantic; 69 days to Straits of Le Maire; off Cape Horn 26 days in heavy weather; Sept. 29, lat. 54 37, lon. 70, shipped a heavy sea, which tore away the bulworks, galley boat on the forward house, washed overboard all the light spars of the deck, started forward house and doing other damage; passed 50 S. in the Pacific 90 days out; crossed the Equator in the Pacific 112 days out, long. 113; since have had light notherly winds and calms.

Per War Hawk—Was 29 days to the Equator in the Atlantic; crossed in long. 32 30; was 72 days to Cape Horn; off the Cape 24 days, with heavy westerly gales; crossed the Equator in the Pacific Oct. 26, long. 114; thence had light winds and fine weather; have been off the port four days in thick fog.

Per ship Cherubim—Was 46 days to Equator in the Atlantic; 56 days off Cape Horn, with heavy gales; lost sails, water, &c.; was compelled to put into Valparaiso for water, having been 40 days on a pint per day to the man.

Spoken, &c.

Alice—brig, (Br.,) for Liverpool, Nov. 6, lat. 18 51 S., lon. 33 40.

Andrew Carney—bark, Nov. 1, off Rock of Gibraltar, S. W. 6 miles.

Benjamin Franklin—steamship, off Hatteras, from Minititlan for New-York, under canvas.

Charles Cooper—ship, from Savannah for Liverpool, Dec. 7, lat. 37 50, lon. 67.

Daniel Webster—bark, Nov. 22, lat. 34 33, lon. 53 25.

Danube—ship, Oct. 24, lat. 36 04, lon. 2 10.

Matanzas—schr., of Portsmouth, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, Dec. 1, lat. 20 06, lon. 74 47; had lost her mate overboard.

Montgomery—brig, from Mayaguez for New-York, no date, in Turk's Island, with mate and three men down with fever.

Pizarre—brig, hence for Mobile 4 ds. out, Nov. 28, lat. 27 15, lon. 71 45.

Richard Alsop—ship, Nov. 1, off Rock of Gibraltar, S. W. 6 miles.

Wild Wave—brig, (Br.,) from Vera Cruz for Liverpool, Dec. 6, lat. 35 10, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 19.—Arr. Am. brig Alverado, New-York; 20th, Br. brig Syren, London; 22d, Br. brig Bolivar, London; Sp. brig Lamana, Santander, Spain; 27th, Fr. brig Marguerite, Bordeux; 29th, Am. st. Atlantic, New-York; Am. st. Daniel Webster, Havana; Am. st Ariel, New-York; 30th, Br. bark Rival, New-York; Dec. 2, Am. bark, Kedron, New-York; H. B. M. ship Valorous, San Juan del Norte, for coals; 4th, Br. st. Medway, San Juan del Norte.

Sailed—Nov. 24, Am. schr. Nautilus, Kingston; 26th, Am. schr. A. C. Brewer, New-Orleans; 28th, Am. bark Golden Rule, New-York; 30th, Am. brig Gilmore Meredith, Mobile; Am. bark Ella, New-Orleans; Am. schr. Castor, Pensacola; Dec. 4, Am. brig S. G. Bass, Baltimore via Nassau; United States ship Preble, Carthagena.

CALLAO—Oct. 5, arr. Am. ship, Imperial Chinchas; Rose Standish, Valparaiso; 8 Beaumonde 80 ds. fm. San Francisco; Crest of the Wave, 50 ds. from San Francisco; bark Evadne, Chinchas; 11, Onward, do. Sld., Nov. 5, Am. ship Imperial Mauritius; 10, Rose Standish, Chinchas.

PANAMA, Dec. 1—Arr. American clipper ship Metara, 130 ds. from Liverpool, with patent fuel for Pacific Steamship (California) Company.

Sailed, Dec. 4, American ship George Peabody, for the Chincha Islands.

PARITA, Nov. 5—Off and on, Am. ship Niger, 1,500 sperm; 9th, Am. whale bark Dartmouth, 250 sperm—Mr. Murphy, late of Dartmouth, fell overboard and was drowned, while chasing whales off the Gallipagos, in Oct.; 10th, Am. ship Courier; Lea Queen, 125 sperm; James Lopez, two whales since last reported. In Tumbes, Am. barks M. Frances, 650 sperm and 400 whale; Lafayette, 350 sperm since leaving Tulcahuona. Barks Triton and Osceola were lately at the Gallipagos.

VALPARAISO—Oct. 21, arr. American ship T. W. Brookman, 165 ds. from New-York. Sld., Oct. 21, American ship Golden Rocket, Iquique; 28th, American ship Rose Standish, Callao; 29th, Contest, Caldera.

At Faval, Nov. 3, barks Azore, Burke, for New-Bedford, with oil and passengers, ready; Elizabeth, Francis, of Westport, 900 bbls., to sail in a day or two for a cruise about the Equator. Schr. Thriver, Small, of Provincetown, had landdd 100 bbls. Sperm, and would sail in a day or two for the Equator.

At Gonaives, Nov. 30, brig E. Baldwin, (of Boston,) Montgomery, from St. Thomas for Boston, to sail in 10 ds.

At Porto Cabello, Nov. 22, bark Thomas Dallett, of and for Philadelphia, ldg.

At Maracaibo, Nov. 21, schr. Ada Choce, from Trinidad, Port au Spain, leaking badly.

At Rio Grande, Oct. 27, brigs Queen of the South, Chapman, for New-York Oct. 28; Polluy, from Baltimore, with mules for West Indies, probably. Schrs. Stephen Hotchkiss, Mulford, from Cadiz for Liverpool Oct. 30; Montague, from and for Baltimore, no cargo engaged.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

THE SLAVERY AGITATION.—Mr. Everett's Speech at Boston; Gov. Wise's Correspondence with President Buchanan and Gov. Chase; Messages of Southern Governors; Disunion Movements at the South; Preparations for the Approaching Executions in Virginia.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—Full Reports of the Excited Debates in the House of Representatives.

THE GORILLA.—An interesting Sketch of the History of this Rare Animal.

LITERARY.—Selections from New Books, &c.

AGRICULTURAL.—Items for the Farmers; Winter Work.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from Paris, London, and Germany.

EDITORIALS.—Articles on Current Topics.

THE NEWS.—Semi-weekly Record of News. Personal Items, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous News Paragraphs.

Copies may be had at the Counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 4 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADELINA PATTI.
POSITIVELY TWO OPERA NIGHTS ONLY.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 21 and 22.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR and SONNAMBULA.

Many persons having been unable to obtain seats and admission at the last appearance of Mlle. ADELINA PATTI, the Directors have made arrangements for TWO "PATTI" NIGHTS, which will be the only ones that will be given until the return of the company in February.

The first PATTI NIGHT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8; when will be given, Donizetti's opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, and the second and positively last PATTI NIGHT on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, on which occasion will be given LA SONNAMBULA.

On both nights MLLE. ADELINA PATTI will be assisted by Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor AMODIO.

Admission..........$1
Reserved seats..........$1 50
Front private boxes (4 seats)..........$8
Family Circle.....50c. | Amphitheatre.....25c.

The sale of seats for the TWO PATTI NIGHTS will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 19.

NOTICE—There will be only two ticket offices—at the Academy of Music, where will be for sale all the private boxes and the right-hand side (odd numbers) of the parquet and balcony, and at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st., where will be sold the seats on the left-hand side (even numbers) of the parquet and balcony.

Tickets and seats may be had at the door.